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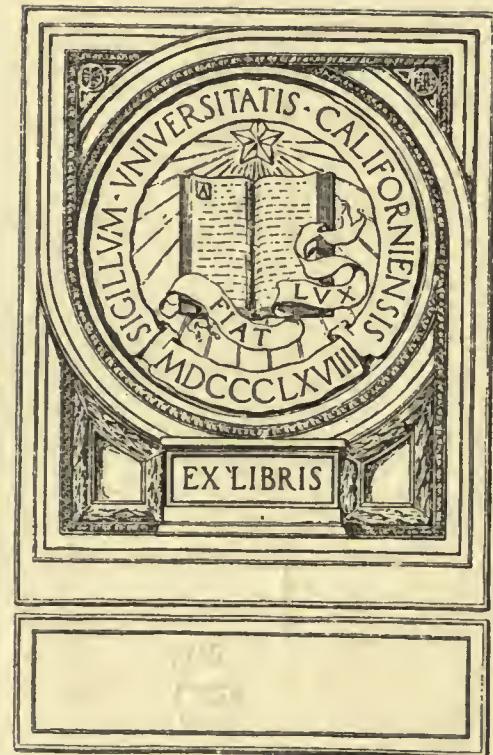


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A:GUIDE:TO:GOOD:READING

WITH PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS
— FOR THE USE OF —
THE CHILDREN'S HOUR
IN THE HOME

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A GUIDE TO GOOD READING

WITH PRACTICAL DIRECTIONS FOR
THE USE OF THE CHILDREN'S HOUR IN THE HOME

by R. N. Linscott



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	vii	
THE SELECTION OF STORIES FOR LITTLE CHILDREN	1	<i>Suggestions for Further Reading</i> 25 Stories from Ancient Literature — Stories of Ancient Life.
By Elizabeth McCracken.		
HOW TO GET THE MOST GOOD FROM THE CHILDREN'S HOUR	7	VOLUME IV. STORIES OF LEGENDARY HEROES 26 Heroes of the British Isles — Scandinavian and Danish Heroes — Heroes of France — The German Hero — The Spanish Hero — The Persian Hero.
By Eva March Tappan.		<i>Suggestions for Further Reading</i> 29 Stories from Mediæval Literature — Stories of the Age of Chivalry (in prose) — Stories of the Age of Chivalry (in verse) — Life in the Middle Ages.
VOLUME I. FOLK STORIES AND FABLES	13	VOLUME V. STORIES FROM SEVEN OLD FAVORITES 31 The Pilgrim's Progress — Robinson Crusoe — Gulliver's Travels — Don Quixote — The Arabian Nights — Baron Munchausen — Tales from Shakespeare.
Everybody's Favorites — Stories from Germany — Norway and Sweden — Japan — India — Ireland — America — Æsop's Fables — Stories Old and New.		VOLUME VI. OLD-FASHIONED STORIES AND POEMS 33 The Stories of Maria Edgeworth, Jane Taylor, Jacob Abbott, and Others — Poems and Rhymes — Stories in Verse.
<i>Suggestions for Further Reading</i>	18	VOLUME VII. OUT-OF-DOOR BOOKS 35 Nature and Animal Stories — Stories of Travel and Adventure — Deeds of Daring — Unclassified Selections.
Old Fairy Tales and Wonder Stories — Modern Fairy Tales and Wonder Stories.		<i>Suggestions for Further Reading</i> 41 Nature and Animal Stories — Travel and Adventure — Sports and Pastimes.
VOLUME II. MYTHS FROM MANY LANDS	20	
Greece and Rome — Scandinavia — Japan — The Slavs — India.		
<i>Suggestions for Further Reading</i>	22	
Myths of Spain — Myths of the Celts — Reference Books of Mythology.		
VOLUME III. STORIES FROM THE CLASSICS	23	
Herodotus — Livy — Ovid — Greek Folk Lore — The Trojan War — Adventures of Ulysses — Wanderings of Æneas.		

TABLE OF CONTENTS

VOLUME VIII. ADVENTURES AND ACHIEVEMENTS	44	VOLUME X. MODERN STORIES	67
Stories of American Exploration and Frontier Life — Heroes of American History — Heroes of the Old World — Unclassified Selections.		Stories of Childhood — Stories of Adventure — Wonder Stories — Unclassified Selections.	
<i>Suggestions for Further Reading</i>	49	<i>Suggestions for Further Reading</i>	71
Stories of Sea Rovers and Discoverers — Histories and Historical Stories — Biographies.		Stories for Little Folks — Stories for Girls — Sea Stories — War Stories — Stories of Mystery and Adventure — Favorite Stories and Standard Novels.	
VOLUME IX. POEMS AND RHYMES	52	BOOKS FOR PARENTS	77
Poems about Children — Story-Telling Poems — Nonsense Verse — Songs — Christmas Poems — Poems of Nature — Poems of our Country — Poems to Think About.		NOTEWORTHY CHARACTERS AND EVENTS	79
<i>Suggestions for Further Reading</i>	64	Referred to in the Children's Hour.	
Rhymes and Jingles for Little Folks — Original Poetry — Anthologies — Songs Set to Music.		AUTHORS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOUR	95
		INDEX	121

"Have you measured and mapped out this short life and its possibilities? Do you know, if you read this you cannot read that — that what you lose to-day you cannot gain to-morrow? Will you go and gossip with your housemaid or your stable-boy, when you may talk with queens and kings? . . . This eternal court is open to you with its society wide as the world, multitudinous as its days, — the chosen and the mighty of every place and time. Into that you may enter always; in that you may take fellowship and rank according to your wish; from that once entered into it, you can never be an outcast but by your own fault." — JOHN RUSKIN.

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INTRODUCTION

WHEN the elder Mr. Weller was presented to Mr. Pickwick, he said, taking off his hat, "Beg your pardon, sir, I hope you've no fault to find with Sanimy, sir?" "None whatever," said Mr. Pickwick. "Wery glad to hear it, sir," replied the old man; "I took a deal o' pains with his eddication, sir; let him run in the streets when he was very young and shift for hisself. It's the only way to make a boy sharp, sir." "Rather a dangerous process, I should imagine," said Mr. Pickwick, with a smile.

The liberal provision of public schools, together with compulsory education, has prevented the "Weller" system from being adopted in this country, so far as the schools are concerned; but it is greatly to be feared that in the kind of education which depends upon the home rather than the schools, Mr. Weller's principle may be detected more frequently than we like to suspect.

There is too much letting boys (to say nothing of girls) "shift for themselves" in the matter of the books which they read. It was to correct this tendency that The Children's Hour was made, the object being to provide a collection of stories that would interest the children and at the same time instruct and help them, a series of stories, the effect of which would be to cultivate a taste for the best in literature and lead them to seek further

among the writings of the great authors who are represented in these ten volumes.



THE JOY OF SELECTION

INTRODUCTION

If there is any advantage at all in the "Weller" system of education it is in the sense of freedom which it gives. Children do not like to be driven. When handed a book and told they *must* read it, they are apt to hate the book, and the reading is likely to take the form of a mere glancing over the pages without absorbing any of the ideas. Reading should not be taken too seriously. It is, after all, with most people, a recreation, and people who can find their recreation in the reading of the best books are fortunate. Emerson recognizes this when he advises us to read only the books that we enjoy; and the same principle holds good with children. The Children's Hour is a collection of stories which *children enjoy*, and it covers such a large field, and has been so carefully prepared that children may roam about in it at pleasure and enjoy a sense of perfect freedom without danger of coming into contact with anything that would be harmful. It is for this reason that it has been so cordially endorsed by thousands of those parents who are particular about what their children read.

The best way to use The Children's Hour, therefore, is to give it to the children and say, "These books are yours. Use them as you like." If the rest of your books are kept in mahogany cases with glass doors, make The Children's Hour an exception. Do not put it away with your other books at all, but let the young folks carry it off to their own rooms. Let them own it, and enjoy the

delight of ownership. Let them have perfect freedom to read it when and where they will.

The Children's Hour needs no book of rules for its use. It is its own best guide, a fact which parents generally have appreciated. It is not a complicated machine, one part of it to be used one day and another the next. It is planned in such a way that with few exceptions any story in the book can be read with satisfaction by almost any child who is old enough to read for himself. Moreover, the stories are so well adapted to their purpose that parents who read them to very young children are often surprised to find that selections which they suspected were intended for older people, are really enjoyed quite as much by the little ones. Here is a rare privilege for father and mother. Parents can read these stories to or with the children, and share equally in the enjoyment. Horace E. Scudder once said, "There is no academy on earth equal to a mother's reading to her child"; and Miss Tappan has pointed out that such a poem as Addison's "The Spacious Firmament on High," and many a passage from Milton and Shakespeare, which are in thought far beyond the understanding of ordinary children, charm their ears by the glorious sweep of the rhythm. Even for children who are too young to understand the reading of a story, the volumes are all available. They will interest the mother so that she will find pleasure for herself in reading them. At the same time she will be absorbing

the stories, fixing in mind their salient points, and unconsciously preparing herself to repeat them in her own words to the child upon her knee. It is not a task undertaken only for the good of the children, but a delight.

A favorite form of amusing young children a generation ago was for the mother to tell them fairy tales, "making them up out of her head" as she went along. One would want to know what she had in her head before trusting that system very far! But the mother can choose any good story in *The Children's Hour* and re-tell it to very young children in such a way that the little one will have the benefit of the noblest thoughts in literature.

It is a great mistake, therefore, for a mother to take it for granted that only the first volume of *The Children's Hour* is intended for the youngest children. These early pages contain the "Folk Stories and Fables,"

which interest young children, and are intended to stimulate the imagination. All great educators recognize the necessity of cultivating the imaginative faculties of the child. There is no great amount of moral instruction in the "Story of the Three Bears," but no one should think that the time spent in reading it is a waste, for it is but a beginning in the cultivation of fancy, leading to the greater and vastly more important power known as imagination, the development of which is the keynote to success in almost every calling in life. Things cannot be built in reality until they have been built in the mind, and that is what imagination means. Once seen in this light, the necessity for its cultivation needs no argument.

In fact, every story in *The Children's Hour* has been selected with a view to developing character in one way or another. It may be intended to stimulate imagination,



PREPARATION

INTRODUCTION

to arouse ambition, to inculcate admiration for moral and physical courage, or to give information regarding the facts of history, biography, or science. Whatever the immediate purpose, the ultimate aim has always been to develop character.

Not the least important element in such development is the cultivation of a real appreciation of the best in literature. If a selection from some good author has really interested a child, he will naturally want more from the same author, or from other authors who write in somewhat similar vein. The intention of the editor of *The Children's Hour* has been to make the selections of such a character that the reading of them will naturally tend to develop a taste for the literature to be found in the writings of the world's greatest authors. To one who has used *The Children's Hour* the practical question therefore arises sooner or later, "What are these books that constitute the best literature? What am I to read after I have finished the selections of *The Children's Hour*?"

It is to satisfy these demands that the publishers are now offering to the readers of *The Children's Hour* a new volume, entitled "*A Guide to Good Reading*." It is intended to serve every member of the family, from the parents down to the smallest child. It aims to extend and make permanent the taste for good literature by pointing out in a practical way what books to read.

It tells how to use *The Children's Hour* so as to get the fullest possible benefit, and how to continue reading along the lines that will prove the most interesting, and still keep within the limits of the choicest literature.

ARRANGEMENT

The "*Guide to Good Reading*" is divided into three parts, the first of which consists of two practical talks to parents. One of these, entitled, "*The Selection of Stories for Little Children*," is written by the editor of *Home Progress*, Elizabeth McCraeken; and the other, by the editor of *The Children's Hour*, Eva March Tappan, is called "*How to Get the Most Good from The Children's Hour*."

The second part of the "*Guide to Good Reading*" consists of a carefully selected list of books in nearly every department of literature, suggested by the selections in *The Children's Hour*. The aim has been to recommend books that are well adapted to the tastes of young people, books full of interest in themselves, and always helpful in the development of character. This section is arranged to correspond with the volumes of *The Children's Hour*. The pages are divided into three columns, the first giving the selections of *The Children's Hour*, the second the sources from which they were obtained and the third the best books on the same or other closely related subjects. If a boy, for instance, has

enjoyed reading "The Archery Contest," he will learn that it is taken from Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe," to which he will then naturally turn. He will learn in addition that other books by Scott which would appeal to him are "Quentin Durward," "The Talisman," etc.

If a girl has found pleasure in the story of "The Tempest," she will find further enjoyment in the other "Tales from Shakespeare," by Charles and Mary Lamb, and finally will come to realize that the only genuine satisfaction comes from reading the stories in the words of the great poet himself. Thus the "Guide to Good Reading" has a constant tendency to draw the interest of young people towards the great masters of literature.

All the books recommended can be readily obtained at a good public library or bookstore. Brief descriptions are given in most cases as a further guide in choosing.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING

At the end of the list of "related books" for each volume of *The Children's Hour*, some additional recommendations are given for extended reading along the lines suggested. By this means attention is directed to some of the world's greatest books at the very time when the suggestion is likely to create the greatest interest. Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" and Scott's "Marmion" are thus naturally suggested by the "Stories of Legendary Heroes" in volume three, while the "Mod-

ern Stories" of volume ten lead to a long line of standard works of fiction.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

In connection with the "Out-of-door Books" (volume seven) a list is given of books devoted to sports, games and other amusements, boat building, camping, basket weaving and all the various kinds of handicraft of interest to boys and girls.

SONGS SET TO MUSIC

Following the "Poems and Rhymes" (volume nine) is a list of song-books especially adapted for young children. The songs by which a child is introduced to the world of music deserve careful consideration, and parents who follow the suggestions here given may be sure that the first steps will be taken in the right direction.

BOOKS FOR PARENTS

At the end of this section of the "Guide" there is given a list of books on the care and training of children. All the volumes here recommended are standard works and full of helpful, practical suggestions.

NOTEWORTHY CHARACTERS AND EVENTS

The third part of "A Guide to Good Reading" will prove of direct assistance in the reading of *The Chil-*

dren's Hour. Brief biographical sketches of the historical characters referred to in The Children's Hour, and short accounts of all the important historical incidents are given in a form convenient for reference. This will serve to make many of the stories permanently valuable.

AUTHORS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

Those who have learned to appreciate and enjoy the delightful selections of The Children's Hour will wish to know more of the authors to whom they are indebted. It has therefore been thought desirable to include in

the "Guide to Good Reading" a series of short biographical sketches of the two hundred and forty-five authors from whose writings the selections have been taken. The Children's Hour is thus made to serve as an excellent and agreeable study of the whole field of the world's best literature.

Wherever possible, both in the sketches of the historic characters and of the authors, standard works of biography and history are referred to, so that the reader may easily pursue the study of any subject in which he becomes interested.

THE SELECTION OF STORIES FOR LITTLE CHILDREN

BY ELIZABETH McCRACKEN

ABOUT a year ago a friend of mine who is the mother of two little children, a boy of four and a girl of eight, wrote to me, saying, "Please recommend to me a series of stories for my children; stories of all kinds, from myths and fables, to stories of to-day."

I replied, suggesting that she get *The Children's Hour*. "In that set of ten books," I said, "I think you will find exactly what you desire."

My friend did get *The Children's Hour*. Very soon afterward, she wrote again, saying, "The *Children's Hour* is a delight to *me*; but I am not able to use it for my children. It is such an embarrassment of riches. I never know which stories to select, nor when to select them. I have read from the book of fables, and from the book of poems, to my children; but the



AT MOTHER'S KNEE

other eight volumes are closed books to them. The poems they like, because of the rhythm; and the fables they enjoy, because they are about animals;—all children like rhythm, and all children are interested in animals. The stories in the other books all deal with subjects that seem to me beyond the comprehension of children of the ages of mine. Still, I am glad that I bought *The Children's Hour*. I can use two volumes of it now. As my children grow older, I shall gradually make use of the other eight volumes."

A few months later, I went to spend the day with this friend. In the course of the afternoon we went down into the village to do some shopping, taking the two children with us. We went into a dry goods shop, to buy hair ribbons for the little girl. In the shop, the child

THE SELECTION OF STORIES FOR LITTLE CHILDREN

happened to see a Japanese parasol. "I'd like to have that, mother," she exclaimed; "it is so pretty and I have n't any umbrella."

The family live in a seaside town, and the first damp day would quite demolish a Japanese parasol. The mother explained this to the little girl. "And even if you kept it out of the dampness, dear," she said, "it is so windy here that on a bright day the wind would tear it before you had had it very long."

"But I like it," the child said. "I had rather have it than new hair ribbons!"

"You remind me of 'Rosamond and the Purple Jar'!" I remarked.

"Who is she?" the little girl asked. Her mother told her; and the child said, "Well — a Japanese parasol is n't a purple jar; but perhaps I had better get my ribbons to-day, anyway!"

When we reached home again, the child said, "I'd like to hear all the story of Rosamond and her purple jar."

Her mother found the volume of *The Children's Hour* in which that story appears; and read it to both the children. They listened with the greatest interest. "Why did n't Rosamond's mother tell her that the purple jar was n't purple at all?" the little girl asked.

"She was an old-fashioned mother," my friend replied. "Old-fashioned mothers don't explain as many things to their children as new-fashioned mothers do!"

"Read some more about old-fashioned mothers!" the little boy begged.

"Read something about new-fashioned people!" the little girl exclaimed.

Thus did my friend find that her children were old enough for two more volumes of *The Children's Hour*.

It is in some such way as this that other mothers will find out the best and the most natural ways of using *The Children's Hour* for their little children, who are still too young to use it for themselves. Children differ; and the incidents of family life vary; but the great diversity of the stories in *The Children's Hour* is such that each story in each one of the ten volumes will relate to some moment in the life of a child of eight, or even a child of four. The mother must be on the watch always, in order to see the child's need, and to meet it.

There is no age limit to any story in *The Children's Hour*. The time at which it can best be given to a child depends upon that child, and upon his or her daily life. A child of twelve might be regarded as ready for the story of Ulysses; it might chance that a child of five would be found to be equally ready. I have among my youthful friends a little boy of six. He has an aunt who lives in Ithaca, New York. Recently, he went with his mother to visit his aunt. Was not this child as ready as he ever would be to hear the story of Ulysses and that Ithaca of far-off Greece in which Ulysses lived?

Another child of my acquaintance, a girl of seven, went to the White Mountains to spend the summer. Was not she as ready as a child of fourteen to hear the story of "The Great Stone Face?" Her mother thought so; and she read it to her. The little girl, during that summer in the White Mountains, made a collection of picture post cards of the Great Stone Face. Later, when she was older, she asked, "Who wrote that story?"

When she had been told she asked, "Did he write anything else?"

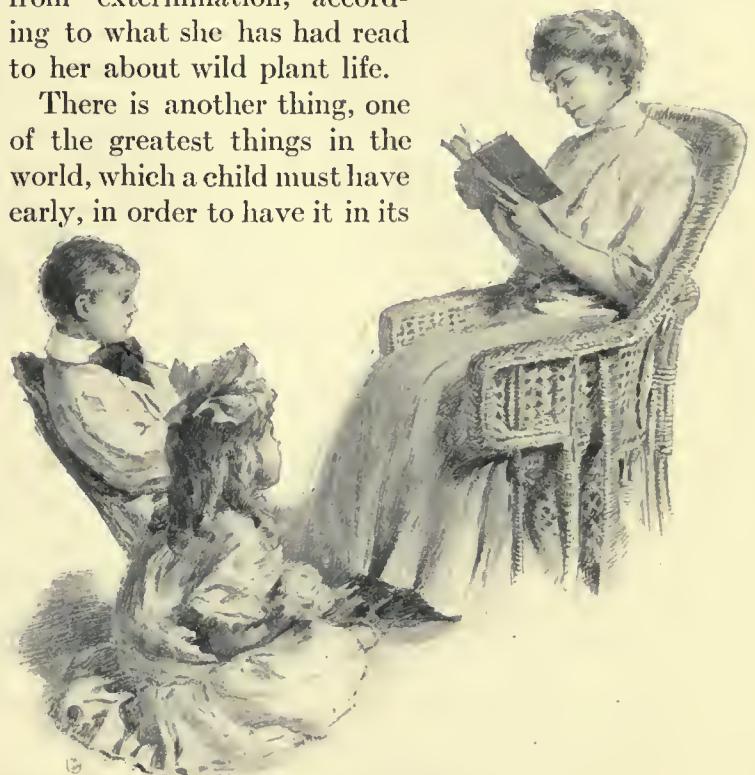
At the present time, that child, now a girl of sixteen, has read many of the books of Hawthorne; and has been to Concord to see the Old Manse; and to Salem, to see the House of the Seven Gables, and the house in which Hawthorne was born. Hawthorne is a real influence in her life; an influence put there simply through reading to her at the right time the right story.

A child's interest in one book leads him often to read other books along the same line. Thus, a boy to whom "The Merchant of Veniee" has been read in Lamb's "Tales," will later read Shakespeare all by himself. Still later, he will read books about Shakespeare and his time. This may lead the way to many other subjects for reading. The right story, read at the right time, to a boy or a girl of seven, may make an eminent scholar of the man or woman of seventy.

The child who is interested in out-of-door life needs

out-of-door stories. Whether a boy becomes a slayer, or a conservator of wild life, depends greatly upon the selection of the animal stories read to him. A girl will tear up wild flowers by the roots, or she will protect them from extermination, according to what she has had read to her about wild plant life.

There is another thing, one of the greatest things in the world, which a child must have early, in order to have it in its



THE STORY HOUR



fullness — love of poetry. No true poetry is too old for any child. No child, after its first year, is too young to hear the best poetry. Mothers and fathers may begin by reading to their children the poetry they love best. They will soon discover which of their favorite poems are also the favorites of their children.

It is claiming a great deal to say that a child's whole future career may depend upon the hearing of a story! But, unquestionably, it is true. A boy I know, whose parents were obliged to live in England during two of his early years — from the time he was eight until he was ten — said to his father one day, "Am I an Englishman, or an American, or have n't I any country at all?"

His father, a loyal American, startled at this question, read to the boy, "A Man Without a Country."

"You are an American," he told the boy. "Never forget that!"

The boy, now a man, is just about to enter the United States Army. Much of his life has been passed in other countries; but he is an American.

"I think I might have become an Englishman, or a man with no particular loyalty to any flag," he said recently, "had it not been for the story of 'A Man Without a Country,' which my father read to me when I was a little boy in England. I did n't understand all of it; but I understood enough to keep me forever loyal to the land of my birth, no matter where I might happen to be growing up."

Children begin very early to think about what they mean to do when they are grown-up. In olden times, when a boy, upon being asked, "What are you going to be when you are grown-up?" replied, "A policeman," or, "A fireman," the hearers usually laughed; and promptly forgot all about both the question and the answer. If a little girl, similarly questioned, answered, "I am going to keep a candy store," or "I think I shall sell flowers," the same thing happened. In these days of "vocational guidance," not only are these answers of the children more seriously considered, but some effort is made so to teach the little ones that they will really know what they mean by such answers.

Most of us realize that the reason boys wish to be

policemen, or firemen, is because these callings appeal — and very rightly — to their imaginations. The policeman is the person to whom the little boy has seen persons go in moments of danger of many kinds; he may have seen the policeman do many brave things, from stopping a runaway horse to rescuing a small child who has stepped in front of an automobile. As for the fireman,—even the very small boy knows that the fireman risks his life every time the fire whistle blows. The spirit of adventure is strong in boys, even when they are very young. It is the privilege of the father and the mother to guide this spirit; to call the attention of the boys not only to contemporary heroes of adventure, but also to lead them, through books, to an intimate acquaintance with the heroes of adventure in history, fiction, and myth. All boys cannot be soldiers, policemen, or firemen. But every boy may be a hero; and every boy may be brought to see that every day life is as much of an adventure as any other that ever called for the qualities that make a hero.

At the present time girls have their careers as well as boys. They can be prepared for them best by learning, from experience and from books, of the careers of the greatest women there have been. A girl's whole future may be determined by hearing in time one such story.

A girl I know has recently gone into a hospital to learn to be a trained nurse. "When I was a little girl,"

she said to me recently, "I used to think, like many other little girls, that when I was grown-up I should want to run an ice cream wagon, or have a toy shop. I was still not a very big girl when I realized that neither of those occupations was exactly suited to me. Just when I was wondering and wondering what I should do when I was quite grown-up, someone happened to tell me the story of Florence Nightingale. I made up my mind at once that I was going to be a trained nurse; and very soon now I shall be!"

All the stories told to the children about whom I have been writing are to be found in *The Children's Hour*.



Every mother and father on the shelves of whose libraries these books have appeared can read them to their children. These stories may be just what some children need at this moment. Other stories in *The Children's Hour* may be just what other children need.

Not being personally acquainted with all the mothers and fathers, and all the children of the many families into which "A Guide to Good Reading" and *The Children's Hour* have gone, and are going, it is not possible for me to tell each mother and each father just when to

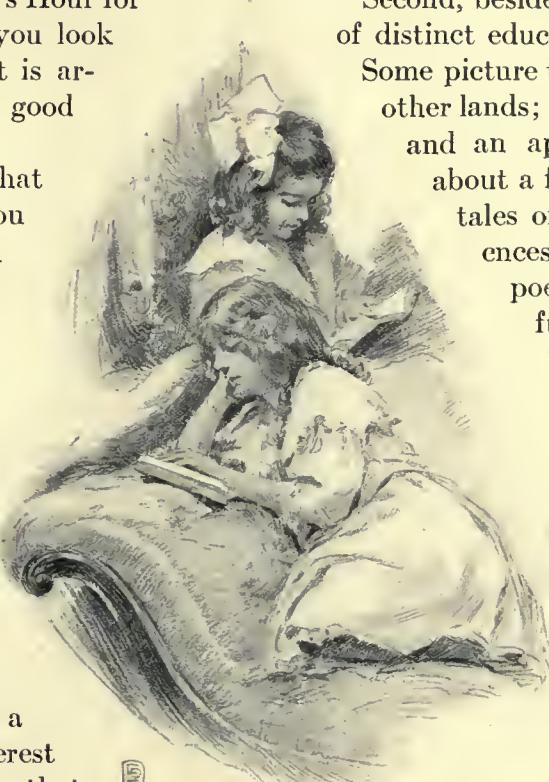
use each story for each child. I can only urge that all the fathers and mothers acquaint themselves fully with all the stories in the ten volumes; and watch for the right moments in which to bring them to the notice of their little sons and daughters, too young to read for themselves. These few instances given of ways in which fathers and mothers whom I know have used some of the stories, will, I trust, prove suggestive to all those many fathers and mothers whom I do not know.

HOW TO GET THE MOST GOOD FROM THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

BY EVA MARCH TAPPAN

If you have bought *The Children's Hour* for your boys and girls, supposing you look it over to see what it is, how it is arranged, and how to get the most good from it.

In the first place, you will find that the stories are interesting. If you begin one, you will probably wish to read it through. When President Eliot and Edward Everett Hale saw the books, both exclaimed, "I want to read every volume myself." There is not such a great gulf after all between a story that interests a grown person and one that interests a child. Both live in the same world, only it is more fresh and new to the child, and he is more intensely eager to know what goes on in it, to learn about people and places and events. If a clean story, well-told, arouses the interest of the grown-ups, it is almost certain that children, too, will find in it something to enjoy.



A COZY CORNER

Second, besides being of interest, these stories are of distinct educational value, and for many reasons. Some picture the manners and usages of the folk of other lands; some open the way to a love of nature and an appreciation of her ways; some bring about a familiarity with the classics and the tales of old that will make clear the references to them constantly appearing in both poetry and prose. Why may a successful business man be said to have the "golden touch"? Why should a musical society be called an *Orpheus Club*? Why do we speak of the "apple of discord"? A familiarity with the old stories, even such simple ones as *Hans in Luck*, *Bluebeard*, *Cinderella*, and *Jack the Giantkiller*, means a great deal not only to the general reader, but to the advanced student of folklore. "*Mother Goose*" can hardly be counted among the great poets; but I have seen in a university seminar a highly

educated man bungle and blunder over the scanning of a poem that any child who had sing-songed the rhymes of Mother Goose would have done correctly by instinct.

Third, these stories are of moral value. They do not close in the old-fashioned manner with a little fenced-off moral; but the moral is there, and the child is sure to find it. Tell your child a hundred times if you will that he must not be inquisitive; but I fancy that the little story of Pandora who opened the forbidden chest and let out the winged Troubles into the world will impress it upon his mind better than all the good advice. When you come away from listening to a sermon, do you not remember most clearly some illustrative story? And do you not work back in your mind from the story to the fact that the speaker wished you to keep in your thought? How can a child who is familiar with "A Dog of Flanders" or "Geist's Grave" ever be unkind to an animal? And how can one who has read "Jackanapes" or "The King of the Golden River" ever be selfishly regardless of the good of others without a little twinge of memory suggesting that it would really be better not to think of himself first?

A fourth point that you will notice in turning over the leaves of these books is that there are no hard and fast divisions. In the volume of poems, those on somewhat

similar subjects are brought together as a matter of convenience; but no group of stories is intended to teach honesty, for instance, while another is set apart to give instruction in faithfulness or unselfishness or any other virtue. Such an artificial arrangement as that would seem to me exactly contrary to the wise and reasonable methods of nature. The stories come along just as persons and events and moral lessons do in real life. We get one thought from a novel, one from a sermon, one from the chance remark of a friend; we admire the gentleness of one person, the bravery of a second, the generosity of a third. Think back over your own childhood, and you will see how many of your heroes and heroines dwelt in the world of books. Children have a vast respect for the printed page.

Fifth, you will note that in general the first part of each volume is somewhat simpler than the last part; but that, aside from this, no attempt has been made to group the stories according to their difficulty, or, what seems to me even more unwise and impracticable, to divide them into stories for eight-year-olds, ten-year-olds, and so on. Children do not develop in the same fashion or at the same rate. No two are alike. There is no "average child." A boy of six may enjoy a story that another boy of eight would find rather old for him. The stories that please a quiet, shy little home-loving girl are quite

different from those that delight her adventurous brother. And as to the difficulty — why, speaking broadly, ease of reading means interest, and difficulty of reading means lack of interest. I have never heard a boy complain of the hard words in a book of adventures ; but I have more than once heard one wail over the hard words in a spelling lesson. It is interest, and not words of one syllable that makes a book easy. Few series, if any, of children's books ever had so long continued a sale as those of Jacob Abbott; and that author never set himself to work to select a special vocabulary for his little readers. He wrote clearly, and was careful to choose the word that would best bring out his meaning — and the children were more than willing to "do the rest."

How may The Children's Hour be used to the best advantage? How may a mother get the most good from it for

her children? In the first place, remember that most children have considerable common sense, if only they are permitted to exercise it and that they will gladly choose for themselves if they have the chance. Two thousand years ago, the Latin poet Horace wrote that there was a great pleasure in being able to "take from a full pile"; and there is a real joy to a child in turning over the leaves of a volume, reading a line here, a sentence there, until he lights upon the one story which he knows instinctively is the one that he wants to read at that moment. That very sense of freedom is a delight and an incentive to read. There is as much human nature in children as in men and women, and quite as much dislike of being told what they must do and must not. Of course there is reading matter that is distinctly pernicious. One species is the "colored supplement" of the



newspaper, with its false notions of wit, its silliness, its glee over foolish tricks, its making light of things that ought to be respected. Another is the "cheap dreadful," the volume of wild and lurid adventures undertaken for foolhardiness; another is the book in which the misunderstood child is the chief figure; and yet another is the volume whose hero or heroine bears the errors of its parents' ways with most exasperating meekness and patience, or occasionally delivers small moral lectures, to which the offending parents listen with tearful penitence. There is much trash from which children ought to be kept; but where it is safe for them to be free, (as with the selections of *The Children's Hour*) their freedom is all the more valuable and all the more necessary for the cultivation of an individual taste.

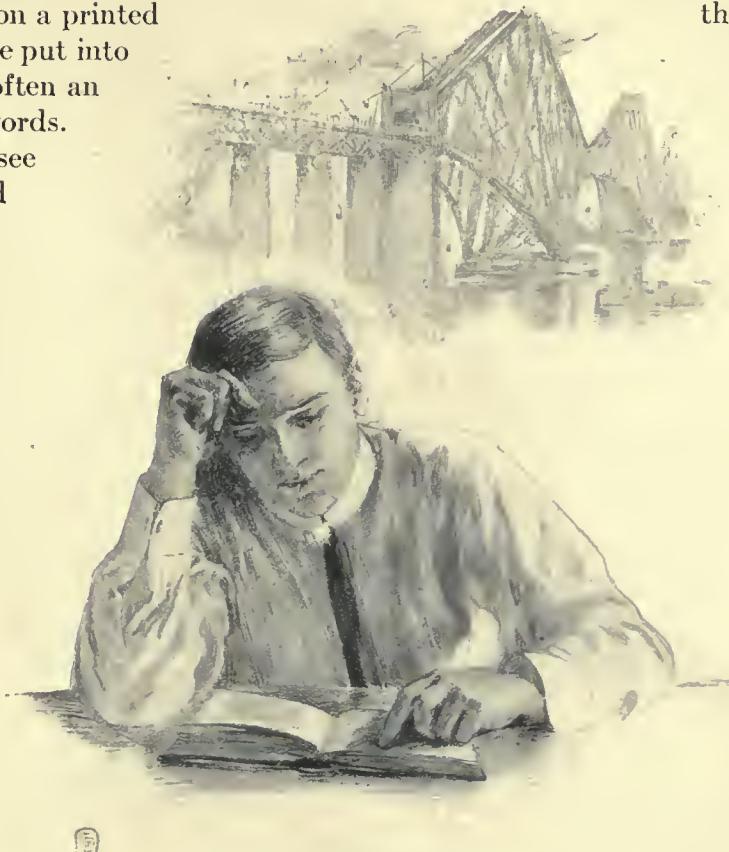
Another way in which *The Children's Hour* may be made practical is by using it as a source for stories to tell to the younger children. Don't limit yourself to the simpler tales of folklore. Great thoughts are always simple and natural, and there is hardly a story in the whole ten volumes that a mother could not read and then tell in simple fashion to very young children. What, for instance, is more profound than the significance of Hawthorne's "Great Stone Face"? and what is simpler and better adapted to the comprehension of a child than this tale of the little boy who gazed upon the noble countenance formed by the rocks far up on the mountain and

longed to see the promised comer who would be as grand and as pure as the expression of such a face would indicate? One person after another is hailed as the long expected hero; Mr. Gathergold with his store of wealth, Blood and Thunder with the glory of victorious battle-fields about him, and Old Stony Phiz, the successful politician. But when these men are better known, the good folk of the valley realize that no one of them bears a faithful likeness to the godlike face in the everlasting rocks. And do you remember how the people finally came to see that it was no stranger with wealth or glory or position whose face was like that on the mountain, but one among them, the one who in utter self-forgetfulness had watched the noble features most earnestly? There is nothing here too difficult to be told to a child; and nothing so simple as to be scorned by the wisest philosopher. Such a story will interest the mother and please the child; it will be of moral and educational value. Moreover, when the child is older and the time has arrived for him to make a study of the best literature of his country, he will come to the writings of Hawthorne, not as to the works of a stranger, but rather as to the thoughts of a friend of his childhood. There is no better introduction to the study of Burns, for instance, than the memory of a mother's singing "Ye Banks and braes of bonny Doon" or "Flow gently, sweet Afton, among thy green braes."

There are no poems in these volumes that are too difficult for children if read aloud to them. To a child, poetry on a printed page is hardly more than prose put into an unnatural shape and with often an unnatural arrangement of words. Read it aloud to him and see how he enjoys the rhythm and the swing of the metre. Even where the thought is beyond him, as in "Thanatosis," for instance, he will enjoy the sound of the words. Choose poems for him to learn, to serve, as Matthew Arnold says, for touchstones of poetry, that through his life this early familiarity with the best will forbid his being satisfied with the second-best. Now and then choose a poem to study with him. Emerson's "Snowstorm," for instance, has long lines and occasionally a long or unfamiliar word; but chil-

dren like it because it is a part of their own experience; it is a pleasure to them to discover that the poet has thought their thoughts, has seen the things that they see, and to note how he has put them into words. Help the child to adjust the phrases to his own mental pictures. Help him to think out that "trumpets of the sky" means storm winds; that while the rain *drops*, the snow "seems nowhere to alight"; that "whited" is just the word to express the look of the air in a snowstorm, that a fireplace really does seem more "radiant" in a storm because we contrast it with the discomfort out of doors.

Some of the poems suggest occupations for the summer months that will add new delights to the



ASPIRATIONS

vacation days spent in the country. "The Barefoot Boy" points out quests without end:—

"How the tortoise bears his shell,
How the woodchuck digs his cell,
How the robin feeds her young,
And the ground-mole sinks his well."

Find the source of a little brook and trace it by the music of Tennyson's "Brook." Test "The Cataract of Lodore" by some little waterfall. Test "Nothing" by the dainty grace of some silver birch tree growing beside a rock. Listen to some "old clock on the stair" and see if it really does seem to say

"Forever—never!
Never—forever!"

Test "The Vision of Sir Launfal" by a summer day. See if the crows really flap "by twos and threes," if the cattle really drowse up to their knees in the pool. Listen and see if you "hear life murmur." It may be that the mother will find some new beauties and win some new pleasure from the old poems that she knows by heart; but even if she finds nothing new, there is little that will draw her closer to the heart of her child than this working and thinking and dreaming together in the

glow of the thoughts of those fortunate men and women who have discovered the gleam of poetry in our everyday lives and have pointed it out to us.

But a path that leads nowhere is not a path, however pleasant it may appear, it is only a blind alley. Some of the best stories and poems in the world are brought together in *The Children's Hour*; but, fortunately for the world, even ten generous volumes will not begin to contain its inherited riches of poem and story. In a child's world, however, everything stands by itself, everything is individual. It is a surprise to him to find that two people may bear the same name. It does not always occur to him that his favorite book may have a relative far away in the realms of literature. It is the function of *The Children's Hour* not only to provide good reading, but to point out the way to more good reading.

To read and to think about what one has read is a most excellent groundwork for all education. Charles Lamb says of "Bridget Elia":—"She was tumbled early by accident or design into a spacious closet of good old English reading"; and he leaves the subject with the emphatic statement, "Had I twenty girls, they should all be brought up exactly in this fashion."

VOLUME I. FOLK STORIES AND FABLES

"The fairy tale belongs to the child and ought always to be within his reach, not only because it is his special literary form and his nature craves it, but because it is one of the most vital of the textbooks offered to him in the school of life. In ultimate importance it outranks the arithmetic, the grammar, the geography, the manuals of science; for without the aid of the imagination none of these books is really comprehensible." — HAMILTON WRIGHT MABIE.

THE STORIES	THEIR SOURCE	OTHER RELATED BOOKS
EVERYBODY'S FAVORITES Little Red Riding Hood The Three Bears Little One Eye, Little Two Eyes and Little Three Eyes Henny-Penny Jack and the Beanstalk The Golden Bird Hop-o'-my-Thumb Puss in Boots Tom Thumb Cinderella; or, the Glass Slipper Hans in Luck The Sleeping Beauty Blue Beard The White Cat Beauty and the Beast Whittington and his Cat The Three Sillies Jack the Giant-Killer	From THE CHILDREN'S BOOK, edited by Horace E. Scudder. An extensive and popular collection of fairy tales, myths, ballads, famous stories, etc. —————— All of these stories except The Three Bears, which was written by Southey, are very old and some of them are found in slightly different forms in the folk lore of nations as far apart as India and Iceland. For this reason they are thought to date back to the prehistoric times when all the Aryan race dwelt together in Central Asia. The best of the stories here given are from the collection made by Perrault, a French courtier of the 17th century.	By Andrew Lang. THE BLUE FAIRY BOOK. Favorite fairy tales. The most popular of the many volumes of fairy lore edited by Mr. Lang. By Mrs. Valentine. OLD, OLD FAIRY TALES. A good collection of the old favorites. By Mrs. Dinah M. Craik. THE FAIRY BOOK. Thirty-six popular tales. By Penrhyn W. Coussens. A CHILD'S BOOK OF STORIES. A large and well chosen collection of the fairy tales that children most enjoy. By Joseph Jacobs. MORE ENGLISH FAIRY TALES. A companion volume to "English Fairy Tales" and equally enjoyable.
STORIES FROM GERMANY Little Snow-White Thumbling The Six Swans Hansel and Gretel Faithful John The Frog-King The Hare and the Hedgehog	From GERMAN HOUSEHOLD TALES, by Wilhelm and Jacob Grimm. The stories gathered from the peasants of Germany by these two learned students of folk lore are among the best and most popular of all wonder tales.	By Howard Pyle. THE WONDER CLOCK. Twenty-four folk tales retold in a novel and entertaining manner.

THE STORIES	THEIR SOURCE	OTHER RELATED BOOKS
The Duel between the Fox and the Wolf	From THE DELECTABLE HISTORY OF REYNARD THE FOX. A popular mediæval story composed about the 12th century by an unknown author.	By F. J. Harvey Darton. A WONDER BOOK OF BEASTS. Contains a simplified version of "Reynard the Fox" together with many other folk tales in which animals are the principal characters.
STORIES FROM THE SHORES OF THE NORTH SEA		
The Ugly Duckling The Constant Tin Soldier The Darning-Needle The Angel The Fir-Tree	From WONDER STORIES TOLD TO CHILDREN, by Hans Christian Andersen. "The most unique contribution made to children's literature." Horace E. Scudder.	By Hans Christian Andersen. STORIES AND TALES. Little Tuk, The Ice Maiden, The Little Match Girl, and other fanciful stories.
Boots and his Brothers The Husband who was to Mind the House Buttercup Why the Sea is Salt Not a Pin to Choose between them The Lad who Went to the North Wind Boots who Ate a Match with the Troll Gubband on the Hillside	From NORSE FAIRY TALES, by George Webb Dasent. A thoroughly enjoyable collection of the best of the Norse stories.	By P. C. Asbjörnsen. TALES FROM THE FJELD. Translated by G. W. Dasent. Popular folk stories of Scandinavia.
STORIES FROM JAPAN		
The Adventures of Little Peachling The Accomplished and Lucky Tea-Kettle The Grateful Foxes	From TALES OF OLD JAPAN, by A. B. Mitford. Myths, fairy tales, and folk stories literally translated from the Japanese with explanatory notes.	By T. P. Williston. JAPANESE FAIRY STORIES. Simplified versions of favorite Japanese tales.
The Tongue-Cut Sparrow	From JAPANESE FAIRY TALES, by Yei Theodora Ozaki. One of the largest and best collections of the fairy stories of Japan.	By Susan Ballard. FAIRY TALES FROM OLD JAPAN. Seven popular stories.
STORIES FROM INDIA		
The Country where the Mice eat Iron The Rogue and the Simpleton	Adapted by Eva March Tappan from THE FABLES OF BIDPAI. These fables are said to have been written more than two thousand years ago for the purpose of teaching wisdom to a King of India.	By Matilda C. Ayrton. CHILD LIFE IN JAPAN AND JAPANESE CHILD STORIES. Sympathetic descriptions of the life and pastimes of Japanese children together with a few of the most popular nursery tales.
		By Maude B. Dutton. THE TORTOISE AND THE GEESE. A collection of the best of the fables of Bidpai, the sage of India.

THE STORIES	THEIR SOURCE	OTHER RELATED BOOKS
Who Killed the Otter's Babies The Elephant has a Bet with the Tiger The Tune that Makes the Tiger Drowsy The King of the Tigers is Sick	From FABLES AND FOLK TALES FROM AN EASTERN FOREST, adapted by Walter W. Skeat. Stories from the Malay peninsula.	By W. H. B. Rouse. THE TALKING THRUSH. THE GIANT CRAB AND OTHER TALES FROM INDIA. Indian folk stories — most of them about animals.
The Man and his Piece of Cloth The Lion, the Fox and the Story-Teller The Sea, the Fox and the Wolf The Tiger, the Fox and the Hunters The Birds and the Limb The Raven and the Cattle	From INDIAN FABLES, edited by P. V. Rama-swami Raju. India is the home of fables and even those of Æsop are thought to have originated there. For thousands of years they have been used by Buddhist teachers to inculcate wisdom and morality.	
Singh Rajah and the Cunning Little Jackals The Brahmin, the Tiger and the Six Judges Tit for Tat	From OLD DECCAN DAYS; OR, HINDU FAIRY LEGENDS CURRENT IN SOUTHERN INDIA. Collected from oral tradition by M. Frere. An extensive and very interesting collection.	By Flora A. Steele. TALES OF THE PUNJAB. A good collection of Indian folk stories.
The Son of Seven Queens How the Raja's Son Won the Princess Labam	From INDIAN FAIRY TALES, adapted by Joseph Jacobs. Excellent versions of the best of the old Hindu fairy tales.	
CELTIC STORIES		
Jack and his Master The Story-Teller at Fault Jack and his Comrades	From CELTIC FAIRY TALES, by Joseph Jacobs. These stories are admirably told with much of the quaintness and humor of the originals.	By Joseph Jacobs. MORE CELTIC FAIRY TALES. Both of these collections include stories from Scotland and Wales as well as from Ireland.
The Haughty Princess	From FIRESIDE STORIES OF IRELAND, by Patrick Kennedy.	By Alfred Percival Graves. THE IRISH FAIRY BOOK. A selection from many sources of the best of the Irish myths and folk tales.
Daniel O'Rourke	From FAIRY LEGENDS AND TRADITIONS OF IRELAND, by T. Crofton Croker. A comprehensive collection of folk tales told in the language of the people.	By Seumas McManus. IN CHIMNEY CORNERS. DONEGAL FAIRY STORIES. Good collections of Irish folk tales.

THE STORIES	THEIR SOURCE	OTHER RELATED BOOKS
AMERICAN STORIES Compair Lapin's God-child Compair Lapin and Mr. Turkey	From LOUISIANA FOLK TALES, by Alcée Fortier. Published under the direction of the American Folk Lore Society.	By W. J. Hopkins. THE INDIAN BOOK. A collection of American Indian folk stories and legends.
B'Loggerhead and B'Conch	From BAHAMA SONGS AND STORIES, by Chas. L. Edwards. Published under the direction of the American Folk Lore Society.	By Margaret Compton. THE SNOW-BIRD AND THE WATER-TIGER, AND OTHER AMERICAN INDIAN TALES. Primitive folk stories of a highly imaginative order.
The Boy and the Mud Pony	From TRADITIONS OF THE SKIDI PAWNEE, by Geo. A. Dorsey. Published under the direction of the American Folk Lore Society.	By Mary Austin. THE BASKET WOMAN. Fanciful tales of the Ute Indians of Southern California.
The Story of the Pigs How Brother Fox Failed to Get his Grapes; Why Brother Bear Has no Tail	From NIGHTS WITH UNCLE REMUS, by Joel Chandler Harris. A collection of negro folk stories filled with quaint wisdom and humor. Most children are delighted with them especially when read aloud.	By Howard Angus Kennedy. THE NEW WORLD FAIRY BOOK. Many of these fairy tales are based on the folk lore of the American Indians.
		By Joel Chandler Harris. UNCLE REMUS AND HIS FRIENDS. UNCLE REMUS, HIS SONGS AND SAYINGS. TOLD BY UNCLE REMUS. More stories in negro dialect. LITTLE MR. THIMBLEFINGER AND HIS QUEER COUNTRY. Animal stories told by Brother Rabbit to some children who visit him.
		MR. RABBIT AT HOME. A second visit to Brother Rabbit. THE STORY OF AARON. AARON IN THE WILDWOODS. PLANTATION PAGEANTS. Southern plantation stories.

THE STORIES	THEIR SOURCE	OTHER RELATED BOOKS
STORIES OLD AND NEW The Goose that Laid Golden Eggs The Boys and the Frogs The Shepherd-Boy and the Wolf The Lion and the Mouse The Sun and the Wind Belling the Cat The Fox and the Grapes The Frog and the Ox The Dog in the Manger The Cat, the Monkey and the Chestnuts The Country-Maid and her Milk-Pail The Fox in the Well The Ass in the Lion's Skin The Tortoise and the Hare The Dog and his Shadow The Lark and her Young Ones The Fox and the Stork The Discontented Pendulum	From THE BOOK OF FABLES. A collection of fables from Æsop selected and adapted by Horace E. Scudder. Another good edition of Æsop's fables is that edited and retold by Joseph Jacobs with an introduction giving an account of their origin and history.	By Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora Archibald Smith. THE TALKING BEASTS: A BOOK OF FABLE WISDOM. The best fables of all countries.
The Golden Egg and the Cock of Gold	From THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF Q. Q. TO A PERIODICAL WORK , by Jane Taylor. (See page 34.)	By Horace E. Scudder. SEVEN LITTLE PEOPLE. More modern fairy stories.
Why the Evergreen Trees never Lose their Leaves Why there is a Man in the Moon Why the Cat always Falls upon her Feet	From THE BOOK OF NATURE MYTHS , by Florence Holbrook. A collection of short stories from primitive folk lore retold in good and simple fashion.	By Abbie Farwell Brown. THE CURIOUS BOOK OF BIRDS. Bird stories from the folk lore of many countries. BOOK OF SAINTS AND FRIENDLY BEASTS. "Legends of the lesser saints and the animals associated with them retold as simple folk tales."

*Suggestions for Further Reading***OLD FAIRY TALES AND WONDER STORIES**

By Andrew Lang.

- THE RED FAIRY BOOK.
- THE GREEN FAIRY BOOK.
- THE YELLOW FAIRY BOOK.
- THE GRAY FAIRY BOOK.
- THE PINK FAIRY BOOK.
- THE VIOLET FAIRY BOOK.
- THE CRIMSON FAIRY BOOK.
- THE ORANGE FAIRY BOOK.
- THE BROWN FAIRY BOOK.
- THE OLIVE FAIRY BOOK.
- THE LILAC FAIRY BOOK.

Nearly all of the world's best fairy stories and folk tales are included in these collections. The first three are the best.

By Édouard Laboulaye

- THE FAIRY BOOK.
- LAST FAIRY TALES.

Entertaining collections of stories adapted from the folk lore of many lands.

By Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora A. Smith.

- THE FAIRY RING.
- MAGIC CASEMENTS.
- TALES OF LAUGHTER.
- TALES OF WONDER.

Admirable collections of folk and fairy tales from many countries.

By Mrs. M. Cary.

- FAIRY LEGENDS OF THE FRENCH PROVINCES.
- A delightful volume.

By R. Nesbit.

- RUSSIAN FAIRY TALES.

The folk stories of Russia are unsurpassed in fancy and humor.

By Ernest Rhys.

FAIRY GOLD.

A book of old English fairy tales and romances.

By Anne Macdonell.

THE ITALIAN FAIRY BOOK.

MODERN FAIRY TALES AND WONDER STORIES

By Lewis Carroll.

- ALICE'S ADVENTURES IN WONDERLAND.
- THROUGH THE LOOKING GLASS.

Every child should read these delightfully absurd stories, the best and most popular of all modern wonder books. (See page 69.)

By Mrs. Dinah Mulock Craik.

- THE ADVENTURES OF A BROWNIE.
- A lively and very popular story of a house fairy.

By Abbie Farwell Brown.

THE LONESOMEST DOLL.

A delightful fairy story. The characters are a princess, a porter's daughter, a band of robbers and the Lonesomest Doll.

By Frances Brown.

- GRANNY'S WONDERFUL CHAIR.
- Fairy stories and moral tales.

By Frank R. Stockton.

FANCIFUL TALES.

A collection of modern fairy stories, some of which bid fair to become classics.

By William Dean Howells.

CHRISTMAS EVERY DAY, AND OTHER TALES.

Four good stories.

By William Makepeace Thackeray.

THE ROSE AND THE RING.

One of the most amusing of fairy tales.

By George MacDonald.

AT THE BACK OF THE NORTH WIND.

THE LIGHT PRINCESS, AND OTHER FAIRY TALES.

THE PRINCESS AND THE GOBLIN.

Great favorites with the children.

By C. Collodi.

THE ADVENTURES OF PINOCCHIO.

A fanciful story of the adventures of a live marionette.

By Charles Kingsley.

THE WATER BABIES.

A famous modern fairy story. Highly imaginative and full of humor.

By Jean Ingelow.

MOPSA, THE FAIRY.

A poetic and unusually imaginative fairy story that will delight a romantic child.

By Rudyard Kipling.

JUST SO STORIES.

How the Camel got his Hump, the Cat that Walked by Himself, the Butterfly that Stamped, and other droll wonder stories of animals for little folks.

Anonymous.

THE GOLDEN FAIRY BOOK.

THE DIAMOND FAIRY BOOK.

Collections of modern fairy tales by Dumas, George Sand, Jokai, and other well-known authors.

By Paul de Musset.

MR. WIND AND MADAM RAIN.

A delightful story from the French.

By Charles E. Carryl.

DAVY AND THE GOBLIN.

The strange adventures of a little boy who would n't believe in fairies.

THE ADMIRAL'S CARAVAN.

A delightful story of a little girl among Noah's Ark animals.

By Milo Winter.

BILLY POPGUN.

Billy with his popgun falls off the Edge of Town, has a rabbit for a steed, a turtle for a raft, an eagle for an airship, and meets with surprising adventures.

By Samuel McChord Crothers.

MISS MUFFET'S CHRISTMAS PARTY.

Among the guests at the party were Alice and the Cheshire cat, Little Bo-peep, Aladdin, Sinbad the Sailor, and Uncle Remus.

By Katherine Pyle.

IN THE GREEN FOREST.

The adventures of a young fairy and a mischievous elf.

By Francis Hodgson Burnett.

THE COZY LION.

A modern fairy tale told with a great deal of quaint humor.

By Anna Alice Chapin.

THE NOW-A-DAYS FAIRY BOOK.

How the children meet Cinderella, Little Red Riding Hood, and other favorites.

By James M. Barrie.

PETER PAN IN KENSINGTON GARDENS.

(Adapted from "The Little White Bird.")

PETER AND WENDY.

(Adapted from the play "Peter Pan.") Delightfully whimsical stories of the wonderful adventures of the bold Peter Pan.

By E. Nesbit.

FIVE CHILDREN AND IT.

Jolly adventures of five children and a real sand-fairy.

THE PHOENIX AND THE CARPET.

Further adventures of the same children with a phoenix and a magic carpet.

By Mrs. Hugh Bell.

FAIRY TALE PLAYS AND HOW TO ACT THEM.

NURSERY COMEDIES.

Explaining a delightful way of obtaining new enjoyment from old favorites.

VOLUME II. MYTHS FROM MANY LANDS

“Myths are the natural literature of childhood. The child delights in them, and in familiarizing himself with them is preparing to appropriate and to enjoy in later years the fruits of the highest imaginative literature; for without a knowledge of mythology he will find himself upon the sea of letters like a ship without a chart.”

WALTER TAYLOR FIELD.

THE STORIES	THEIR SOURCE	OTHER RELATED BOOKS
MYTHS OF GREECE AND ROME The Gorgon's Head The Paradise of Children The Chimæra The Pygmies The Golden Fleece The Dragon's Teeth The Minotaur Arachne Pygmalion and Galatea Atalanta's Race Cupid and Psyche The Trial of Psyche	<p>From A WONDER BOOK and TANGLEWOOD TALES, by Nathaniel Hawthorne. The most popular versions of the Greek myths. Hawthorne makes no attempt to preserve the classic spirit of the originals, but tells the stories in his own charming and inimitable way.</p> <p>From OLD GREEK FOLK STORIES, by Josephine Preston Peabody. A book that young people enjoy and that gives them a true idea of the spirit of the Greek myths.</p>	<p>By R. E. Francillon. GODS AND HEROES, OR THE KINGDOM OF JUPITER. The best version of the classic myths for younger children.</p> <p>By Charles Kingsley. HEROES, OR GREEK FAIRY TALES. The Greek myths retold in noble and poetic language. The best version for older boys and girls.</p> <p>By Alfred J. Church. STORIES OF THE OLD WORLD. A large and well told collection of classic myths and legends.</p> <p>By W. M. L. Hutchinson. THE GOLDEN PORCH, A BOOK OF GREEK FAIRY TALES. Adapted from the Odes of Pindar. “Full of color and exquisite description.”</p> <p>By H. W. Mabie. NORSE STORIES RETOLD FROM THE EDDAS. There are no better versions of the Norse myths than those of Mr. Mabie.</p> <p>By Mary H. Foster and Mabel H. Cummings. ASGARD STORIES. Tales from Norse mythology simplified for the younger readers.</p>
MYTHS OF SCANDINAVIA The Giant Builder The Quest of the Hammer The Dwarf's Gifts Balder and the Mistletoe	<p>From IN THE DAYS OF GIANTS. TALES FROM SCANDINAVIAN MYTHOLOGY, by Abbie Farwell Brown. One of the most readable and attractive collections of Norse myths.</p>	

THE STORIES	THEIR SOURCE	OTHER RELATED BOOKS
Thor's Adventures among the Jötuns How the Wolf Fenris was Chained The Wonderful Quern Stones	From WONDERFUL STORIES FROM NORTHERN LANDS, by Julia Goddard. Thirteen well told Norse tales.	By Mary E. Litchfield. THE NINE WORLDS. Good and simple versions of the Northland myth.
Iduna's Apples	From THE HEROES OF ASGARD, by A. and E. Keary. A popular collection of Norse myths with an introduction giving an account of the Eddas, the ancient collections of the tales of Scandinavian gods and heroes.	By Filson Young. STORIES OF THE WAGNER OPERAS. The stories are taken from old myths and legends.
MYTHS OF JAPAN The Ashes that made Trees Bloom	From JAPAN IN HISTORY, FOLK LORE AND ART, by W. E. Griffis. The story of Japan told in a concise and readable manner.	By W. E. Griffis. THE JAPANESE FAIRY WORLD. Thirty four capital stories from the wonder-lore of Japan.
The Elves and the Envious Neighbor	From TALES OF OLD JAPAN, by A. B. Mitford. (See page 14.)	By Yei Theodora Ozaki. WARRIORS OF OLD JAPAN AND OTHER STORIES. Tales from the mythological and legendary history of the Island Kingdom, retold by the author of "Japanese Fairy Tales."
Nedzumi The Palace of the Ocean-Bed Autumn and Spring The Vision of Tsunu Rai-Taro, the Son of the Thunder-God The Star-Lovers The Child of the Forest	From OLD WORLD JAPAN. LEGENDS OF THE LAND OF THE GODS, by Frank Kinder. A translation that is unusually successful in bringing out the beauty and poetic spirit of the Japanese myths.	By Violet M. Pastern. GODS AND HEROES OF OLD JAPAN. Stories from the sacred writings and ancient histories of the Japanese.
MYTHS OF THE SLAVS The Prince with the Golden Hand The Dwarf with the Long Beard The Sun; or, the Three Golden Hairs of the Old Man Vsévède	From FAIRY TALES OF THE SLAV PEASANTS AND HERDSMEN, by Alex. Chodsko. A thoroughly enjoyable collection of fanciful tales.	By Lafcadio Hearn. KWAIDAN. Strange stories of spirits and enchantments retold from the ancient books of Japan. A book for older boys and girls.
		By Mrs. L. Houghton. A RUSSIAN GRANDMOTHER'S WONDER TALES. A most interesting collection of fairy tales from Southern Russia.
		By Jeremiah Curtin. MYTHS AND FOLK TALES OF THE RUSSIANS, WESTERN SLAVS AND MAGYARS. A splendid collection for older children. Mr. Curtin is well known as the translator of the novels of Sienkiewicz as well as for his studies in folk lore.

THE STORIES	THEIR SOURCE	OTHER RELATED BOOKS
MYTHS OF INDIA Muchie-Lal Panch-Phul Ranee Chandra's Vengeance	From OLD DECCAN DAYS, by M. Frere. (See page 15.)	By Sister Nivedita. CRADLE TALES OF HINDUISM. Legends of Indian gods and heroes.

Suggestions for further Reading

By Hamilton Wright Mabie.

MYTHS THAT EVERY CHILD SHOULD KNOW.

A collection of the choicest myths of Greece and Rome.

By Washington Irving.

TALES FROM THE ALHAMBRA.

Arranged for children by Josephine Brower. The legends, traditions and fairy tales time has woven about the famous Moorish palace.

By Zitkala-Sa.

OLD INDIAN LEGENDS.

Myths of the Red Men as told by the Dakota story-tellers to little Indian boys and girls.

By Mary Grant O'Sheridan.

GAELIC FOLK STORIES.

Tales of the ancient heroes of Ireland adapted from the three saga cycles of Gaelic mythology.

By Thomas Bulfinch.

THE AGE OF FABLE.

The standard reference book of mythology. It contains an outline of the myths of Greece and Rome, Scandinavia and India.

By Charles M. Gayley.

THE CLASSIC MYTHS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Based on Bulfinch's "Age of Fable," but rather more interesting.

VOLUME III. STORIES FROM THE CLASSICS

"A clear or natural expression by word or deed is that which we mean when we love and praise the antique."

RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

THE STORIES	THEIR SOURCE	OTHER RELATED BOOKS
STORIES FROM HERODOTUS Ladronius, the Prince of Thieves Arion and the Dolphin	From WONDER STORIES FROM HERODOTUS. Retold by S. H. Boden and W. Barrington d'Almeida. A delightful adaptation of a few of the most interesting tales found in the works of this famous traveler.	By Alfred J. Church. STORIES OF THE EAST FROM HERODOTUS. Mr. Church's versions of the old classics are always well told and true to the original.
STORIES FROM LIVY Romulus, Founder of Rome How Horatius Held the Bridge How Cincinnatus Saved Rome The Story of Virginia The Sacrifice of Marcus Curtius	From STORIES FROM LIVY, by Alfred J. Church. Tales of early Roman history drawn from the greatest of Roman historians.	By T. B. Macaulay. LAYS OF ANCIENT ROME. These heroic and inspiring poems will be particularly appreciated by the children after reading the selections from Livy. A good translation of Livy is by George Baker, published in Harper's Classical Library.
TALES FROM OVID The Miraculous Picture The Golden Touch The Pomegranate Seeds	From A WONDER Book, by Nathaniel Hawthorne. From TANGLEWOOD TALES, by Nathaniel Hawthorne. (See page 20.)	By Alfred J. Church. STORIES FROM OVID.
OLD GREEK FOLK STORIES Orpheus and Eurydice Icarus and Daedalus Phaethon Niobe Pyramus and Thisbe	From OLD GREEK FOLK STORIES, by Josephine Preston Peabody. (See page 20.)	By Sir G. W. Cox. TALES OF ANCIENT GREECE. A large collection of Greek myths and legends retold for older boys and girls with an introduction giving an account of their origin and history.
STORIES OF THE TROJAN WAR The Apple of Discord The Wooden Horse and the Fall of Troy	From OLD GREEK FOLK STORIES, by Josephine Preston Peabody. (See page 20.)	By William Cullen Bryant. THE ILIAD. In blank verse. One of the best translations of this great epic poem.

THE STORIES	THEIR SOURCE	OTHER RELATED BOOKS
The Fight between Paris and Menelaus The Duel between Hector and Ajax Vulcan Makes Armour for Achilles The Slaying of Hector The Funeral Games in Honor of Patroclus The Quarrel between Agamemnon and Achilles The Death of Patroclus and the Battle of the River	From <i>THE BOY'S ILIAD</i> , by Walter C. Perry.	By Lang, Leaf and Myers. <i>THE ILIAD</i> . In prose. A vigorous and picturesque translation.
THE WANDERINGS OF ULYSSES The Adventure with the Cyclops	From <i>THE STORY OF THE ILIAD</i> , by Alfred J. Church.	By Alfred J. Church. <i>THE ILIAD FOR BOYS AND GIRLS</i> . Somewhat simpler than the Story of the Iliad by the same author.
Circe's Palace	From <i>THE STORY OF THE ODYSSEY</i> , by Alfred J. Church.	By William Cullen Bryant. <i>THE ODYSSEY</i> . In blank verse. One of the best translations of this great epic poem.
The Sirens — Scylla and Charybdis	From <i>TANGLEWOOD TALES</i> , by Nathaniel Hawthorne. (See page 20.)	By Butcher, Leaf and Lang. <i>THE ODYSSEY</i> . In prose. A vigorous and picturesque translation.
ULYSSES IN ITHACA Ulysses Lands on the Shore of Ithaca Ulysses at the House of the Swineherd His Reception at the Palace The Slaying of the Suitors The Trial of the Bow Penelope Recognizes Ulysses	From <i>THE ODYSSEY OF HOMER</i> , translated by George Herbert Palmer. "Even Lamb's story of Odysseus seldom stirs the little folk as does this translation in which the poetry and swing of the great epic are preserved."	By Charles Lamb. <i>THE ADVENTURES OF ULYSSES</i> . For over a century this version of the Odyssey has been a favorite with children.
THE WANDERINGS OF THE TROJAN ÆNEAS The Flight of Æneas from the Ruins of Troy Æneas and Queen Dido Æneas finally Conquers the Latins	From <i>THE ADVENTURES OF ODYSSEUS</i> , by F. S. Marvin, R. J. C. Mayor, and F. M. Stowell. The best version for younger children.	By Alfred J. Church. <i>THE ODYSSEY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS</i> .
	From <i>THE ODYSSEY OF HOMER</i> , translated by George Herbert Palmer. (See above.)	By James Baldwin. <i>A STORY OF THE GOLDEN AGE</i> . Various legends concerning the causes of the Trojan War woven into a story with Odysseus as hero.
	From <i>STORIES FROM VIRGIL</i> , by Alfred J. Church. An excellent version.	By C. P. Cranch. <i>THE ÆNEID</i> . In blank verse. The best translation for older boys and girls.

THE STORIES	THEIR SOURCE	OTHER RELATED BOOKS
<p>Æneas' Adventure with the Harpies Æneas in the Land of the Cyclops The Funeral Games of Anchises Æneas' Visit to the Lower World Æneas' First Great Battle with the Latins</p>	<p>From STORIES OF OLD ROME, by C. H. Hanson. The wanderings of Æneas and the founding of Rome told in a clear and simple manner.</p>	

Suggestions for Further Reading

STORIES FROM ANCIENT LITERATURE

By Edmund J. Carpenter.

LONG AGO IN GREECE. A BOOK OF GOLDEN HOURS WITH THE OLD STORY TELLERS.

Twenty-four stories from Homer, Aristophanes, Ovid, and others.

By Alfred J. Church.

HEROES AND KINGS.

Stories from Apollonius, Homer, and Herodotus.

STORIES FROM THE GREEK TRAGEDIANS.

STORIES FROM THE GREEK COMEDIANS.

Interesting and well told.

THE GREEK GULLIVER.

Wonder stories from Lucian.

By John S. White.

PLUTARCH FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

This is an interesting adaptation from one of the world's greatest writers. The lives of Themistocles, Pericles, Alexander, and Julius Cæsar are particularly recommended.

STORIES OF ANCIENT LIFE

By Alfred J. Church.

PICTURES FROM GREEK LIFE AND STORY.

PICTURES FROM ROMAN LIFE AND STORY.

THREE GREEK CHILDREN.

THE YOUNG MACEDONIAN.

Accurate and interesting accounts of life in the old days.

STORIES OF THE PERSIAN WARS.

HELMET AND SPEAR.

Stories of the wars of the Greeks and Romans.

By Alfred J. Church.

LORDS OF THE WORLD.

A story of the fall of Carthage and Corinth.

TWO THOUSAND YEARS AGO.

The hero is a young man on board a vessel detailed for the suppression of piracy.

THE BURNING OF ROME.

A vivid story of Rome in the days of Nero following the accounts of Tacitus.

By Charlotte Yonge.

THE COOK AND THE CAPTIVE.

A good story of the Romans in Gaul.

By Gen. Lew Wallace.

BEN HUR; A TALE OF THE CHRIST.

The sea fight with the pirates and the chariot race at Antioch are among the thrilling incidents of this popular story of the first century.

By Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton.

THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.

One of the most famous of modern novels dealing with life in ancient Rome.

By Charles Kingsley.

HYPATIA.

A story of the conflict between Christianity and Paganism in the 5th century.

By Eva March Tappan.

THE STORY OF THE GREEK PEOPLE.

THE STORY OF THE ROMAN PEOPLE.

Entertainingly written and historically accurate, these books give an adequate account of the history of Greece and Rome.

By William Shakespeare.

JULIUS CÆSAR.

This play will be doubly appreciated after the knowledge of Roman life and history gained from the books given above. (See page 32.)

VOLUME IV. STORIES OF LEGENDARY HEROES

“Courage, generosity, politeness, consideration for the weak, and self-respect before the strong, a high sense of honor and a steadfast devotion to duty,—in a word, all that goes to make up true manliness, is found in these old tales without a hint of moralizing, but as a series of beautiful and noble pictures to be admired and remembered forever.” — WALTER TAYLOR FIELD.

THE STORIES	THEIR SOURCE	OTHER RELATED BOOKS
HEROES OF THE BRITISH ISLES Beowulf Arthur is Chosen King and Gets his Sword Excalibur The Institution of the Quest of the Holy Grail Sir Bors and Sir Lionel Launcelot and Elaine The Death of King Arthur	<p style="text-align: center;"> From GUDRUN, BEOWULF AND ROLAND, by John Gibb. The epic poem of Beowulf was first chanted by the Danish bards about the fifth century. It was brought by them to England and there committed to writing in the eighth century. From MORTE D'ARTHUR, by Thomas Malory, edited by Sir Edmund Strachey. “The finest and most inspiring group of legends to be found anywhere in literature. Children find them an inspiration to right thinking and noble living.” </p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"> The legendary heroes of King Arthur's court were a favorite subject for the poets and romancers of the middle ages and many stories of their exploits were current, particularly in France and Germany. The best of these stories were collected by Thomas Malory in the sixteenth century and translated into English under the title “Morte d'Arthur.” (See Characters and Incidents of The Children's Hour, page 80.) </p>	<p style="text-align: center;"> By Clarence Griffin Child. BEOWULF. (Riverside Literature Series.) A complete and literal translation. </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> By Lillian O. Stevens and E. F. Allen. KING ARTHUR STORIES FROM MALORY. (Riverside Literature Series.) A connected group of King Arthur stories told in Malory's quaint language. </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> By Howard Pyle. THE STORY OF KING ARTHUR AND HIS KNIGHTS. THE STORY OF THE CHAMPIONS OF THE ROUND TABLE. THE STORY OF SIR LAUNCELOT AND HIS COMPANIONS. THE STORY OF THE GRAIL AND THE PASSING OF ARTHUR. Boys are always delighted with these spirited versions. </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> By Sidney Lanier. THE BOY'S KING ARTHUR. Retold from Malory by one of America's chief poets and essayists. </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> By Mary Macleod. THE BOOK OF KING ARTHUR AND HIS NOBLE KNIGHTS The best version for younger children. </p>

THE STORIES	THEIR SOURCE	OTHER RELATED BOOKS
Gawain and the Lady of the Fountain Pwyll and the Game of Badger in the Bag Manawyddan and the Seven Enchanted Cantreys	From THE AGE OF CHIVALRY, OR LEGENDS OF KING ARTHUR, by Thos. Bulfinch. A standard version by the author of the "Age of Fable."	By Sidney Lanier. KNIGHTLY LEGENDS OF WALES, OR THE BOY'S MA- BINOGION. The earliest Welsh tales of King Arthur in the famous Red Book of Hergist.
Robin Hood and the Sorrowful Knight	From TALES AND LEGENDS OF NATIONAL ORI- GIN AND WIDELY CURRENT IN ENGLAND, by W. C. Hazlitt.	By Howard Pyle. THE MERRY ADVENTURES OF ROBIN HOOD. One of the best books for boys ever written.
Robin Hood and the Butcher	From ROBIN HOOD, HIS BOOK, by Eva March Tappan. A good and simple version of the famous outlaw's adventures.	The stories of this semi-legendary hero are taken from a group of English ballads the oldest of which dates back to about the 14th century. (See Characters and Incidents of The Children's Hour, page 92.)
SCANDINAVIAN AND DANISH HEROES		
The Story of Frithiof	From WONDERFUL STORIES FROM NORTHERN LANDS, by Julia Goddard. (See page 21.)	By Abbie Farwell Brown. NORTHLAND HEROES. The legends of Frithiof and of Beowulf.
Havelok	From POPULAR ROMANCES OF THE MIDDLE AGES, by Geo. W. Cox and E. H. Jones. Stories of King Arthur, Roland, Havelok, Beowulf, and others.	The story of Frithiof is told in an Icelandic saga composed about the 8th century and committed to writing in the 13th. Havelok is the hero of an Anglo-Danish legend of early England.
HEROES OF FRANCE		
How Ralph the Charcoal Burner Entertained King Charles How Fierabras Defied King Charles	From STORIES OF CHARLEMAGNE AND THE TWELVE PEERS OF FRANCE, by Alfred J. Church. These stories are taken from a vast number of poems and romances composed between the 11th and 14th centuries in honor of Charlemagne and his knights.	By Thomas Bulfinch. LEGENDS OF CHARLEMAGNE. An extensive collection of stories of the famous Emperor and his Court retold by the author of "The Age of Chivalry."
The Battle at Roncevals	From THE SONG OF ROLAND, translated into English prose by Isabel Butler. A noteworthy rendering of this noble and inspiring epic.	By James Baldwin. THE STORY OF ROLAND. The daring deeds and great exploits of Roland, worthiest of the Barons of France, and of the heroes who were his compa- ions in arms.

THE STORIES	THEIR SOURCE	OTHER RELATED BOOKS
THE GERMAN HERO Siegfried	<p>From EPICS AND ROMANCES OF THE MIDDLE AGES, adapted by M. W. Macdowall.</p> <p>Includes the stories of Lohengrin, Percival, Tristram and Isolde, Tannhäuser, the Nibelung, and other legends on which the operas of Wagner are based.</p> <p>—</p> <p>The story of Siegfried is taken from the Nibelungenlied, an ancient German epic put into its present form in the 13th century, probably by combining several still older hero tales.</p>	<p>By James Baldwin. THE STORY OF SIEGFRIED.</p> <p>A full account of the many strange and daring deeds wrought by this famous hero.</p> <p>By Daniel B. Shumway. THE NIBELUNGENLIED.</p> <p>A literal translation of this great German epic telling of the life and death of Siegfried and of the vengeance that overtook his slayers.</p>
THE SPANISH HERO Rodrigo and the Leper The Knighting of Rodrigo The Cid is Driven into Banishment The Cid Comes to the Aid of the King How the Cid Made a Coward into a Brave Man How the Cid Ruled Valencia The Marriage of the Cid's Two Daughters to the Infantes of Carrión. The Trial by Swords The Cid's Last Victory The Burial of the Cid	<p>From the CHRONICLES OF THE CID, compiled and translated from the ancient Spanish manuscripts by Robert Southey.</p> <p>—</p> <p>The Cid is the national hero of Spain and many romances were written in the middle ages to celebrate his valiant deeds. (See Characters and Incidents of The Children's Hour, page 84.)</p>	<p>By Calvin Dill Wilson. THE STORY OF THE CID.</p> <p>This is a simpler and more concise version of Southey's translation.</p> <p>By Richard Markham. HEROES OF CHIVALRY.</p> <p>A good account of the life and exploits of the Cid. This volume also contains the life of Chevalier Bayard, "the Knight without fear and without reproach," by E. C. Kindersley.</p>
THE PERSIAN HERO The Childhood of Rustum The Seven Adventures of Rustum Rustum and Sohrab	<p>From HEROES OF EASTERN ROMANCE, OR STORIES OF THE MAGICIANS, by Alfred J. Church.</p> <p>Also contains a prose version of Southey's Oriental romances, "Thalaba, the Destroyer" and "The Curse of Kehama."</p> <p>—</p> <p>The legend of Sohrab and Rustum is taken from the Book of Kings, an epic poem written in the 10th century by Firdausi, giving the history of Persia in 60,000 verses.</p>	<p>By Elizabeth D. Renninger. THE STORY OF RUSTUM.</p> <p>By Matthew Arnold. SOHRAB AND RUSTUM.</p> <p>A famous poem based on the Persian romance.</p>

Suggestions for Further Reading

STORIES FROM MEDIÆVAL LITERATURE

By Horace E. Scudder.

THE BOOK OF LEGENDS.

Contains simple versions of St. George and the Dragon, William Tell, The Flying Dutchman, and other well known legends.

By Marion Florence Lansing.

PAGE, SQUIRE AND KNIGHT.

Tales of King Arthur, Charlemagne, Bayard, and others, in simple story form. A good introduction to the mediæval romances.

Anonymous.

BELT AND SPUR.

Stories of William the Conqueror, Richard Cœur de Lion, the Black Prince, Hotspur, and other valiant knights, retold from the old chronicles.

By Joseph Jacobs.

THE BOOK OF WONDER VOYAGES.

The Argonauts, Maelduin, Hasan of Bassorah, Thorkill, and Eric the Far Travelled.

By Andrew Lang.

THE BOOK OF ROMANCE.

A splendid collection of hero stories including King Arthur, Roland, Grettir the Strong, and Robin Hood.

By F. J. Harvey Darton.

A WONDER BOOK OF OLD ROMANCE.

The knightly legends of King Robert of Sicily, Sir Gawain and the Green Knight, Guy of Warwick, and others.

By James Baldwin.

THE HORSE FAIR.

A collection of many legends and stories relating to famous horses.

By Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

TALES OF THE ENCHANTED ISLANDS OF THE ATLANTIC.

Heroic legends connected with the fabulous islands of mediæval times.

By Anna Alice Chapin.

WONDER TALES FROM WAGNER.

The stories of the Flying Dutchman, Tannhäuser, Tristram and Isolde, and Hans Sachs.

STORY OF THE RHINEGOLD.

Wagner's operas of the Nibelungen Ring retold for young people.

By Christopher Hare.

THE STORY OF BAYARD, THE GOOD KNIGHT WITHOUT FEAR AND WITHOUT REPROACH.

Retold from the old chronicles.

By Sebastian Evans.

THE HIGH HISTORY OF THE HOLY GRAIL.

Translated from the French. A quaint and beautiful version that will appeal to all lovers of old romance.

By Alfred J. Church.

HEROES OF CHIVALRY AND ROMANCE.

Beowulf, King Arthur, and Siegfried.

THE FAIRY QUEEN AND HER KNIGHTS.

Retold from Edmund Spenser's great romantic poem "The Faerie Queene."

By Mary McLeod.

STORIES FROM THE FAERIE QUEENE.

"Adventures of the Red Cross Knight, the perilous voyages of Sir Guyon in search of the Bower of Bliss, the Quest of Britomart, the warrior princess and other tales of brave knights and fair ladies."

By H. C. Hollway-Calthrop.

PALADIN AND SARACEN.

The Orlando of Ariosto, the great Italian poet, adapted for young people. This famous epic romance is full of wonderful adventures and knightly deeds.

By Eva March Tappan.

CHAUCER STORY BOOK.

Palamon and Arcite, Patient Griselda, and other of the ever popular "Canterbury Tales," retold in the prose of to-day.

By Sidney Lanier.

THE BOY'S FROISSART.

This famous chronicle covering the history of France and England during the 14th century retold in clear and simple English. For centuries boys have been thrilled by these tales of hard fought battles and doughty deeds.

By T. W. Rolleston.

THE HIGH DEEDS OF FINN AND OTHER BARDIC ROMANCES OF ANCIENT IRELAND.

Stories of Finn MacCumhal the mighty captain, Conn of the Hundred Battles, King Cormac and many other illustrious rulers and valiant fighting men. No other myths and legends are as full of poetic feeling, love of nature, and appreciation of beauty as the Celtic, and these qualities are admirably preserved in Mr. Rolleston's versions.

By Eleanor Hull.

THE BOY'S CUCHULAN.

A spirited retelling of the heroic legends of Ireland.

By Jeremiah Curtin.

HERO TALES OF IRELAND.

Legendary and mythological stories as told by the peasant folk of to-day.

STORIES OF THE AGE OF CHIVALRY

(In Prose)

By Charles Kingsley.

HEREWARD THE WAKE.

The brilliant exploits of a young adventurer at the time of the Norman Conquest.

By Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton.

HAROLD, THE LAST OF THE SAXONS.

A vivid and historically accurate picture of the struggle between the Normans and the Saxons for the mastery of England.

By Allen French.

SIR MARROK.

A tale of the days of King Arthur.

By Sir Walter Scott.

IVANHOE.

A story of England at the time of Richard, the Lion Hearted. (See page 69.)

THE TALISMAN.

A story of the Crusades. These thrilling novels are full of the spirit of chivalry and romance.

By A. Conan Doyle.

THE WHITE COMPANY.

The exploits of an English band of free-lancers in the wars of the Black Prince. All boys are fascinated by this story of desperate battles and thrilling adventures.

STORIES OF THE AGE OF CHIVALRY

(In Verse)

By Sir Walter Scott.

MARMION.

A stirring poem of the Scottish invasion of England under James IV culminating in the battle of Flodden Field.

THE LAY OF THE LAST MINSTREL.

A song of border warfare and enchantment in the 16th century.

THE LADY OF THE LAKE.

A romantic poem of love and war.

By Sidney Lanier.

THE BOY'S PERCY.

Ballads of war, adventure, and love from Percy's "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry." The old ballads in Vol. IX of "The Children's Hour" will be particularly enjoyed if read at this time.

By Alfred Tennyson.

THE IDYLLS OF THE KING.

The legends of King Arthur and his Court retold in noble verse. "A poem which has more epic grandeur and completeness than anything that has been made in England since Milton died." — Dr. Henry van Dyke.

LIFE IN THE MIDDLE AGES

By Eva March Tappan.

WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD.

IN THE DAYS OF ALFRED THE GREAT.

IN THE DAYS OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

By Alfred J. Church.

STORIES FROM ENGLISH HISTORY, FROM JULIUS CÆSAR TO THE BLACK PRINCE.

The knowledge of feudal customs and mediaeval history given by these books will greatly add to the interest of the stories in this volume.

VOLUME V. STORIES FROM SEVEN OLD FAVORITES

"The first time I read an excellent book, it is to me just as if I had gained a new friend; when I read over a book I have perused before, it resembles a meeting with an old one."—OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

THE STORIES	THEIR SOURCE	OTHER RELATED BOOKS
Christian Passes through the Wicket Gate A Visit to the House of the Interpreter At the House Beautiful Christian's Fight with Apollyon The Castle of Giant Despair The Delectable Mountains The Pilgrims Wander from the Way The Celestial City	<p>From THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS FROM THIS WORLD TO THAT WHICH IS TO COME. DELIVERED UNDER THE SIMILITUDE OF A DREAM. Written by John Bunyan about 1670.</p> <p>There is an inexpensive edition of this classic with sketch of the author's life in the Riverside School Library (Houghton Mifflin Co.), a handsome volume illustrated in colors by the brothers Rhead (The Century Co.), and many other editions.</p> <p>"The Pilgrim's Progress" has been translated into seventy-five different languages and dialects.</p>	<p>"The Pilgrim's Progress" is unique in the world's literature. The style is so simple and easy that any one can understand it, and so vigorous and picturesque that the greatest authors have taken it as a model. The story is such an "enchanting mixture of fairy tale, novel and adventurous romance" that for more than two hundred years it has been a favorite with boys and girls in all parts of the world, and so rich in wisdom and human experience that its influence has been greater than that of almost any other English book.</p>
Robinson Crusoe is Shipwrecked Unloading a Wreck Robinson Crusoe's First Home on the Island Robinson Crusoe Builds a Boat The Mysterious Footprint The Coming of Friday Homeward Bound	<p>From THE LIFE AND STRANGE ADVENTURES OF ROBINSON CRUSOE, OF YORK, MARINER. Written by Daniel Defoe and published in 1719.</p> <p>Robinson Crusoe is published with a short sketch of Defoe's life in the Riverside School Library (Houghton Mifflin Company). An edition that always appeals to young people is the one illustrated in color by E. Boyd Smith (Houghton Mifflin Co.).</p>	<p>"Robinson Crusoe" is one of the greatest of all tales of adventure. Defoe tells his story with such skill that the lonely life of the shipwrecked sailor seems as real to us as though we had been on the island with him. And furthermore, Defoe has given the world an inspiring picture of what one man with courage and perseverance can accomplish against overwhelming obstacles. Swiss Family Robinson (page 34), is a somewhat similar story, although inferior in artistic merit. For books describing sailor life see page 39; for novels dealing with shipwrecks, castaways, etc., see page 72.</p>
Gulliver is Shipwrecked on the Coast of Lilliput Gulliver seizes the Enemy's Fleet A Lilliputian Ode to the Man-Mountain Among the Brobdingnagian Giants Adventures in Brobdingnag Gulliver's Escape	<p>From TRAVELS INTO SEVERAL REMOTE NATIONS OF THE WORLD BY LEMUEL GULLIVER.</p> <p>Written by Jonathan Swift and published in 1727. There are several editions of Gulliver's Travels abridged for young people including one in the Riverside Literature Series with introduction and notes (Houghton Mifflin Co.), and an edition with illustrations in color by Arthur Rackham (E. P. Dutton Co.)</p>	<p>There is no other book quite like "Gulliver's Travels." In reading it, we can understand how many people when the story was first published thought it really true. By the simple, matter-of-fact way in which he writes of the wonders Gulliver saw, and by the care he takes to keep every thing in the right proportion, Swift has succeeded in making the impossible seem real. Gulliver's Travels was written as a satire on politics and human nature, but the purpose has been almost forgotten, though the story itself is as popular as ever.</p>

THE STORIES	THEIR SOURCE	OTHER RELATED BOOKS
Don Quixote Determines to Become a Knight The Fight with the Windmills The Innkeeper's Bill The Battle of the Sheep The Conquest of Mambrino's Helmet Don Quixote's Battle with the Giants Don Quixote Meets the Lions The Ride on the Wooden Horse The Three Thousand Three Hundred and Odd Lashes The Return and Death of Don Quixote	From THE ADVENTURES OF DON QUIXOTE DE LA MANCHA, by Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra. Published in 1605. The best edition of Don Quixote for young people is that retold by Judge Parry and illustrated by Walter Crane (John Lane Co.).	Lowell says of Don Quixote, "It would be hard to find a book more purely original and without precedent." This witty entertaining story with its kindly wisdom and profound observations on human life and character was written by Cervantes, at the close of a life full of hardship and misfortune. For three hundred years it has been regarded as one of the world's greatest books and the Knight of the Rueful Countenance as among the most notable characters in all literature.
The Story of Aladdin; or, the Wonderful Lamp Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves Sinbad the Sailor	From THE ARABIAN NIGHTS ENTERTAINMENTS, sometimes called THE THOUSAND AND ONE NIGHTS. Asiatic stories of unknown antiquity, collected probably about the 16th century and first introduced to Europe in 1704. The best collection for young people is that edited by Andrew Lang (Longmans, Green & Co.). There is also an inexpensive edition in the Riverside School Library (Houghton Mifflin Co.).	There have been no other stories written so full of strange adventures and gorgeous pictures as the old, old tales gathered from the Orient under the name of the Thousand and One Nights. Open a volume and you are straightway borne into a world of wonders — a realm inhabited by sultans, sorcerers, demons and lovely princesses, where enchantments are no longer rare, and genii grow on every bush.
The Baron's First Wanderings The Baron's Journey to St. Petersburg The Baron's Wonderful Horse The Baron's Cold Day	From THE TRAVELS AND SURPRISING ADVENTURES OF BARON MUNCHAUSEN, by Rudolph E. Raspe. There is an illustrated edition, in The Children's Favorite Classics Series published by Thomas Y. Crowell Co.	"The Travels of Baron Munchausen" are remarkable for the abundance of invention displayed and for the amusing seriousness with which the most absurd stories are told. The best and most entertaining of the tales are given in The Children's Hour.
The Comedy of Errors The Merchant of Venice The Tempest	From TALES FROM SHAKESPEARE. Twenty of Shakespeare's plays rewritten for children by Charles and Mary Lamb. Published in 1807. An attractive illustrated edition of Tales is published by Charles Scribner's Sons with illustrations in color by Norman M. Price. There is an inexpensive edition in the Riverside School Library (Houghton Mifflin Co.).	Lamb's Tales are chiefly valuable as an introduction to Shakespeare himself. "The Tempest" and "A Midsummer Night's Dream" are the best to begin with. "The Merchant of Venice" may be read shortly after, "Julius Caesar" in connection with the selections in Volume III, then "King John," "Richard III," "Twelfth Night," "Macbeth," and the rest of "that noble company." An excellent one-volume Shakespeare is the Cambridge Edition edited by William A. Neilson (Houghton Mifflin Co.).

VOLUME VI. OLD-FASHIONED STORIES AND POEMS

THE STORIES	THEIR SOURCE	OTHER RELATED BOOKS
The Captain of the Guard Rebels Eyes and No Eyes; or, the Art of Seeing Things by their Right Names The Colonists The Little Philosopher	From MALLEVILLE , by Jacob Abbott . A story of life in New Hampshire. This is the first volume of the Franconia Series and the best of Abbott's juvenile books. From EVENINGS AT HOME; OR, THE JUVENILE BUDGET OPENED , by John Aiken and Mrs. Anna Letitia Barbauld . Contains both prose and verse and is one of the earliest and best collections of this type.	By Jacob Abbott . THE FRANCONIA STORIES . Ten volumes. THE ROLLO BOOKS , eighteen volumes. STORIES OF RAINBOW AND LUCKY . Five volumes. By Horace E. Scudder . THE BODLEY BOOKS . Eight volumes somewhat after the style of Jacob Abbott. Well told and full of useful information.
Tommy Merton meets Harry Sandford Tommy Decides to Study Arithmetic	From THE HISTORY OF SANDFORD AND MERTON , by Thomas Day . This is one of the most famous of the "instructive" stories and for many generations Sandford and Merton were familiar names to most English and American boys.	By Mrs. Sherwood . THE FAIRCHILD FAMILY . This long story of three children and their pious parents was popular a century ago and has recently been reprinted.
The Barring out, or Party Spirit Simple Susan The Birthday Present	From the PARENT'S ASSISTANT; OR, STORIES FOR CHILDREN , by Maria Edgeworth . Contains also Tarlton, The False Key, The Orphans, Lazy Lawrence, The Basket Woman, Eton Montem, Waste Not Want Not, Forgive and Forget, The White Pigeon, The Bracelets, The Mimic, Mademoiselle Panache, Old Poz, The Little Merchants.	By Maria Edgeworth . POPULAR TALES . Contains Lame Jervas, The Will, Limerick Gloves, Out of Debt Out of Danger, Rosanna, The Lottery, Murad the Unlucky, The Manufacturers, The Contrast, The Grateful Negro, To-morrow. MORAL TALES . Contains Forester, The Good Aunt, Angelina. TALES THAT NEVER DIE . A selection of the best of Miss Edgeworth's stories edited by Charles Welch.
The Purple Jar The Wager Frank Divides the Cake Frank Learns a New Way to Eat	From EARLY LESSONS , by Maria Edgeworth . Contains Harry and Lucy, Little Dog Trusty, The Orange-Man, The Cherry Orchard, Frank, Rosamond.	Compiled by E. V. Lucas . OLD FASHIONED TALES . FORGOTTEN TALES OF LONG AGO . Extensive and interesting collections.

THE STORIES	THEIR SOURCE	OTHER RELATED BOOKS
The Renowned History of Little Goody Two Shoes	By Oliver Goldsmith. (Published separately.)	Compiled by John Greenleaf Whittier. <i>CHILD LIFE IN PROSE.</i> Stories, fancies and memories of child life by Thaxter, Lamb, Saint Pierre, De Quincey, Larcom, and others. Not exactly old fashioned but contains many stories seldom met with in more recent collections.
Moses Goes to the Fair	From THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD by Oliver Goldsmith. A story of English country life, full of humor and homely wisdom. One of the most delightful of all English novels.	
Parley the Porter	By Hannah More. (Published separately.)	
Busy Idleness The Sore Tongue	From THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF Q. Q. TO A PERIODICAL WORK, by Jane Taylor. Prose and verse contributed to the Youths' Magazine between 1816 and 1822.	
The Swiss Family Robinson's First Day on the Desert Island	From THE SWISS FAMILY ROBINSON, by Johann Rudolf Wyss. A famous story of a family shipwrecked on an uninhabited island.	By Captain Marryat. <i>MASTERMAN READY.</i> A book very similar in subject and treatment to the Swiss Family Robinson.
Poems and Rhymes Stories in Verse	For Campbell, Cowper, Hemans, Southey, and Wordsworth, see Vol. IX. The remaining verses of this volume are from books that are out of print, generally inaccessible, or containing no other poems of interest to young people.	By Ann and Jane Taylor and Adelaide O'Keefe. <i>THE ORIGINAL POEMS AND OTHERS.</i> Mr. E. V. Lucas has recently edited an edition of this book that includes all the verses of these three authors, given in The Children's Hour, and many more of the same kind.
		By Charles and Mary Lamb. <i>POETRY FOR CHILDREN.</i> Recently reprinted with many quaint and delightful illustrations.
		Compiled and illustrated by Jessie Willcox Smith. <i>A CHILD'S BOOK OF OLD VERSE.</i> The best of the old-fashioned poems.

VOLUME VII. OUT-OF-DOOR BOOKS

"I leave to children, inclusively, but only for the term of their childhood, all and every, the flowers of the fields, and blossoms of the woods, with the right to play among them freely, according to the customs of children, warning them at the same time against thistles and thorns. And I devise to children the banks of the brooks and the golden sands beneath the waters thereof, and the odour of the willows that dip therein, and the white clouds that float high over the great trees. And I leave to children the long, long days to be merry in, in a thousand ways, and the night and the moon and the train of the milky way to wonder at." — FROM THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF A CERTAIN MAN WHO DIED INSANE.

THE STORIES	THEIR SOURCE	OTHER RELATED BOOKS
NATURE AND ANIMAL STORIES When the Bees Swarmed	From BUZ, OR THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF A HONEY BEE, by Maurice Noel. The best children's book on bees.	By Margaret Morley. BEE PEOPLE. Tells all about the bees, queen bees, workers, drones, etc.
My Froghopper Friend	From UP AND DOWN THE BROOKS, by Mary E. Bamford. Studies of the small animals and insects that live in the brooks.	By W. J. Holland. THE BUTTERFLY BOOK. THE MOTH BOOK. Standard works for older boys and girls who wish to make a study of these interesting creatures.
The Bird Room The Busy Blue Jay The Baby Robin Polly's Pranks Polly's Outing The Comical Crow Baby	From TRUE BIRD STORIES, by Olive Thorne Miller. Mrs. Miller's bird books are entertaining, accurate, and deservedly popular.	By Mary E. Bamford. MY LAND AND WATER FRIENDS. More studies of insect life.
	From LITTLE BROTHERS OF THE AIR, by Olive Thorne Miller.	By Olive Thorne Miller. THE FIRST BOOK OF BIRDS. THE SECOND BOOK OF BIRDS. There are no clearer or more interesting accounts of the lives and habits of common birds than in these two books.

THE STORIES	THEIR SOURCE	OTHER RELATED BOOKS
About the Crow	From BIRDS THROUGH AN OPERA GLASS , by Florence A. Merriam . The habits, plumage, songs, and homes of more than 70 American birds.	By Florence A. Merriam . BIRDS OF VILLAGE AND FIELD . A capital bird book for beginners.
A Woodland Intimate	From A RAMBLER'S LEASE , by Bradford Torrey . Out-of-door sketches for older boys and girls by one of America's best nature writers.	By Bradford Torrey . EVERYDAY BIRDS . Simple descriptions of common birds.
Our New Neighbors at Ponkapog	From MARJORIE DAW AND OTHER STORIES , by Thomas Bailey Aldrich .	By Olive Thorne Miller . LITTLE FOLKS IN FEATHERS AND FUR AND OTHERS IN NEITHER . Interesting stories of penguins, armadillos, anteaters, and other curious birds, animals, and insects.
My Dog Wisie	From PRÆTERITA. OUTLINES OF SCENES AND THOUGHTS PERHAPS WORTHY OF MEMORY IN MY PAST LIFE , by John Ruskin .	By Dr. John Brown . RAB AND HIS FRIENDS . One of the best dog stories ever written.
A Faithful Dog	From TRUE TALES FOR MY GRANDSONS , by Sir Samuel White Baker , the famous English sportsman and explorer.	By Alfred Ollivant . BOB, SON OF BATTLE . A story of a Scotch sheep dog and his friends.
The War Eagle and Other Soldiers' Pets	From RECOLLECTIONS OF A DRUMMER BOY , by Harry M. Kieffer . A book that has long been a boy's favorite. The author was a drummer in the 150th Pennsylvania Regiment during the Civil War.	By Eleanor Atkinson . GREY-FRIARS BOBBY . A true story of a faithful dog.
		By John Muir . STICKEEN . A true story of a clever dog and a perilous adventure on an Alaskan glacier.
		By Helen Hunt Jackson . CAT STORIES . Bright interesting stories for small children.
		By Eva March Tappan . DIXIE KITTEN . A true story of a pet cat.

THE STORIES	THEIR SOURCE	OTHER RELATED BOOKS
The King's Horse	From ALEXANDER THE GREAT, by Plutarch. (See page 25.)	By Olive Thorne Miller. FOUR-HANDED FOLK. The queer doings of some pet monkeys. OUR HOME PETS. Stories of cats, dogs, and birds and advice on how to care for them.
Our Rural Divinity	From BIRDS AND POETS, by John Burroughs.	By Edward Breck. WILDERNESS PETS AT CAMP BUCKSHAW. True stories of two bear-cubs, a moose-calf, and other wild animal pets.
About the Fox	From SQUIRRELS AND OTHER FUR-BEARERS, by John Burroughs. Mr. Burroughs' nature studies though scientific and authoritative are written in a simple and delightful way and make very interesting reading.	By John Burroughs. BIRD STORIES FROM BURROUGHS. For younger readers. WAKE ROBIN. WINTER SUNSHINE. LOCUSTS AND WILD HONEY. These and all other volumes of Mr. Burroughs' out-of-door essays are valuable for inspiring a healthy love of nature and teaching the reader to observe the interesting details of plant and animal life.
Twin Babies	From TRUE BEAR STORIES, by Joaquin Miller. Many good stories of bear traits and of adventures with bears.	By Ernest Ingersoll. WILD NEIGHBORS. An excellent book for arousing an interest in animals and their habits.
The Elephants that Struck	From TRUE TALES FOR MY GRANDSONS, by Sir Samuel White Baker. (See page 36.)	By Sir Samuel W. Baker. WILD BEASTS AND THEIR WAYS. Interesting accounts of the tiger, elephant, bear, and other important animals.
Training Elephants in Ceylon	From THE WILD ELEPHANT AND METHODS OF CAPTURING AND TAMING IT IN CEYLON, by J. Emerson Tennents.	By W. P. Garrison. WHAT MR. DARWIN SAW IN HIS VOYAGE AROUND THE WORLD IN THE SHIP BEAGLE. Simple, interesting accounts of animals and the savages, given for the most part in Darwin's own language.

THE STORIES	THEIR SOURCE	OTHER RELATED BOOKS
How to Train a Lion	From THE TRAINING OF WILD ANIMALS, by Frank C. Bostock, one of the world's greatest animal trainers.	By Ernest Young. ADVENTURES AMONG HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS. Romantic incidents and perils among animals, big and small, in all parts of the world.
STORIES OF TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE An African Pet	From STORIES FROM THE GORILLA COUNTRY, narrated for young people, by Paul B. Du Chaillu.	By Paul B. Du Chaillu. THE COUNTRY OF THE DWARFS. LOST IN THE JUNGLE. MY APINGI KINGDOM. WILD LIFE UNDER THE EQUATOR. Full of thrilling adventures and hair-breadth escapes from wild beasts and from the dwarfs, man-eaters and other savage tribes of the Dark Continent.
The Girl and the Panther In a Quicksand A Traveler's Ordeal	From LIFE IN THE DESERT, by Louis du Couret.	LAND OF THE LONG NIGHT. Perilous travels within the Arctic circle. For the travels of Stanley and Livingstone see page 47.
Escape of an Exile from Siberia	An article by William Westall in the "Contemporary Review."	By George Kennan. TENT LIFE IN SIBERIA. An exciting account of exploration and adventure in Northern Asia.
My Escape from the Patagonians	From THE CAPTIVE IN PATAGONIA, OR LIFE AMONG THE GIANTS, by Benjamin Franklin Bourne.	By Thomas W. Knox. THE TRAVELS OF MARCO POLO. Adapted for children from the "Book of Marco Polo." A stirring account of travel and adventure in the East in the 13th century from the narrative of the world's most famous traveler.
Champlain's Search for the Indies	From THE PIONEERS OF FRANCE IN THE NEW WORLD, by Francis Parkman. (See page 44.)	By Tudor Jenks. BOY'S BOOK OF EXPLORATION. True stories of the heroes of travel and discovery in Asia, Africa and Australia.
A Night Alone on Chocorua	From AT THE NORTH OF BEARCAMP WATER. CHRONICLES OF A STROLLER IN NEW ENGLAND FROM JULY TO DECEMBER, by Frank Bolles. Nature sketches.	By Charles Dudley Warner. IN THE WILDERNESS. Stories of hunting, fishing, camping out, etc., in the Adirondack forests.
		By W. H. H. Murray. ADVENTURES IN THE WILDERNESS; OR, CAMP LIFE IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

THE STORIES	THEIR SOURCE	OTHER RELATED BOOKS
A Visit from the Indians to Bartholomew Gosnold	From the account of John Brereton published in "Sailors' Narratives of Voyages along the New England Coast."	By J. MacDonald Oxley. THE BOY TRAMPS. An account, most interestingly written, of the adventures of two boys from Scotland on a walking tour in Canada.
A Night at the Highland Light	From CAPE COD, by Henry D. Thoreau. An account of a walking-tour by America's greatest nature writer.	By Henry D. Thoreau. THE MAINE WOODS. A quiet, leisurely account of a naturalist's excursions in the Maine wilderness.
Our First Whale	From WHALING AND FISHING, by Charles Nordhoff. Experiences on a whaling voyage to the Indian Ocean.	By Charles Nordhoff. MAN-OF-WAR LIFE. A boy's experience in the U. S. Navy. THE MERCHANT VESSEL. A sailor boy's voyages.
Midshipmen's Pranks	From VOYAGES AND TRAVELS, by Basil Hall. A lively entertaining book with much humor and excitement.	By Frank T. Bullen. THE CRUISE OF THE CACHALOT. Experiences on a South Sea Whaler. Rudyard Kipling writes of this book, "I've never read anything that equals it in its deep sea wonder and mystery, nor do I think that any book before has so completely covered the whole business of whale fishing and at the same time given such new and real sea pictures.
A Visit to Robinson Crusoe's Isle	From TWO YEARS BEFORE THE MAST, by Richard Henry Dana. The best account of life on shipboard in the days before steam.	By Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen. BOYHOOD IN NORWAY. MODERN VIKINGS. NORSELAND TALES. Stories of boy life and sport in the Northland.
DEEDS OF DARING Capturing Guillemots and Puffins in Iceland	From A FORTNIGHT IN FAROE, an account of a vacation trip to Iceland by George Webb Dasent, author of "Norse Fairy Tales," etc. This sketch is published in a collection of essays entitled "In Jest and Earnest."	By Frank E. Martin and George M. Haines. FIREBRANDS. Stories of fires showing how they start and how they can be prevented.
A Battle with a Cannon	From NINETY THREE, by Victor Hugo. (See page 73.)	
The Risks of a Fireman's Life	From FIGHTING A FIRE, by Chas. T. Hill. Incidents and perils of a fireman's life in a large city.	

THE STORIES	THEIR SOURCE	OTHER RELATED BOOKS
The Steeple Climber The Pilot of the Lachine Rapids	From CAREERS OF DANGER AND DARING, by Cleveland Moffett. The courage and achievements of divers, firemen, engineers, bridge builders, and others.	By Wilfred T. Grenfell. ADRIFT ON AN ICE-PAN. A true story of a thrilling escape from death by the famous missionary and doctor of the Labrador coast.
The Children of Blentarn Ghyll The Boy that "Stood on the Burning Deck"	From A BOOK OF GOLDEN DEEDS, by Charlotte M. Yonge. Short stories of noble and heroic acts.	
UNCLASSIFIED SELECTIONS How the Cowboys crossed the Big Boggy	From THE LOG OF A COWBOY, by Andy Adams. Mr. Adams writes from experience of life on the cattle ranches.	By Andy Adams. WELLS BROTHERS, THE YOUNG CATTLE KINGS. Exciting experiences in cow-punching and cattle raising told for boys.
The Harwell-Yates Game	From THE HALF-BACK, by Ralph Barbour. A good story of life at a preparatory school and during the first year in college.	By Emerson Hough. STORY OF THE COWBOY. A vivid picture of life on the plains.
The Champion Stone-Cutter	From MY SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLMASTERS, by Hugh Miller, the Scottish geologist and author.	By Eleanor Gates. THE BIOGRAPHY OF A PRAIRIE GIRL.
Punishments in Camp	From RECOLLECTIONS OF A DRUMMER BOY, by Harry M. Kieffer. (See page 36.)	By Ralph H. Barbour. CAPTAIN OF THE CREW. FOR THE HONOR OF THE SCHOOL. Excellent stories of school athletics.
When Clara Morris first met Garfield	From THE LIFE OF A STAR, by Clara Morris. The autobiography of this famous actress.	By Walter Camp. THE SUBSTITUTE. A good football story by one of America's greatest coaches.
		By Arthur Stanwood Pier. HARDING OF ST. TIMOTHY'S. THE NEW BOY. CRASHAW BROTHERS. THE JESTER OF ST. TIMOTHY'S. Clean exciting stories of boarding school life. For stories of school life in other lands, see page 67.

THE STORIES	THEIR SOURCE	OTHER RELATED BOOKS
No Steam A Runaway Locomotive	From THE BIOGRAPHY OF A LOCOMOTIVE, by Henry Frith. Stories of an English railroad.	By Henry Frith. THE ROMANCE OF ENGINEERING. Stories of the highway, waterway, railway, and subway.
Are there People in the Moon?	From STARLAND by Robert H. Ball. A popular book on astronomy.	By Cy Warman. THE EXPRESS MESSENGER. THE STORY OF THE RAILROAD. Mr. Warman's railroad stories are great favorites with the boys of to-day. By Frank H. Spearman. HELD FOR ORDERS. Popular stories of the railroad. By Richard A. Proctor. EASY STAR LESSONS. By Eliot C. Clarke. ASTRONOMY FROM A DIPPER. A simple guide to the most important stars and constellations.

Suggestions For Further Reading

NATURE AND ANIMAL STORIES

By **Jane Andrews.**

STORIES MOTHER NATURE TOLD HER CHILDREN.

Stories of the coal, the coral insects, the dragon-fly and other wonders of nature told for smaller children.

By **Myrta M. Higgins.**

LITTLE GARDENS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

A simple practical guide to gardening. Very helpful for showing young people a wholesome and useful way to employ their spare time.

By **Juliana Horatio Ewing.**

MARY'S MEADOW.

A delightfully told story of a family of children who lived in the country and of the fun they had from their garden.

By **Dallas Lore Sharp.**

THE FALL OF THE YEAR.

WINTER.

THE SPRING OF THE YEAR.

Unusually interesting sketches of out-of-door life written for young people by one of the best of American nature writers.

THE LAY OF THE LAND.

Delightful nature essays for older readers.

By **Stewart Edward White.**

THE MAGIC FOREST.

Story of a small boy who spends a summer among the Indians. Excellent out-of-door book.

By Andrew Lang.**THE ANIMAL STORY BOOK.****THE RED BOOK OF ANIMAL STORIES.**

Splendid collections of famous stories about animals.

By Selma Lagerlöf.**THE WONDERFUL ADVENTURES OF NILS.**

How cruel Nils was changed into an elf and borne on a gander's back to far-off lands where he learned to be kind to his brothers, the animals. One of the most interesting and delightfully written of all animal stories.

THE FURTHER ADVENTURES OF NILS.**By Richard Jefferies.****SIR BEVIS: A TALE OF THE FIELDS.**

Adapted from "Wood Magic." Stories of a boy's adventures among talking animals by one of England's best nature writers.

BEVIS: THE STORY OF A BOY.

A sequel to "Wood Magic." Bevis is now half grown up and has jolly times with his friends the animals.

By Kenneth Grahame.**THE WIND IN THE WILLOWS.**

Quiet, whimsical stories of animals that act and talk like men.

By Ernest Thompson Seton.**BIOGRAPHY OF A GRIZZLY.****LIVES OF THE HUNTED.****WILD ANIMALS I HAVE KNOWN.**

Popular nature books written with a keen feeling for the dramatic incidents of animal life.

By Rudyard Kipling.**THE JUNGLE BOOK.****THE SECOND JUNGLE BOOK.**

Vivid, thrilling stories of the adventures of Mowgli, a "man cub" reared by a wolf pack in an Indian jungle. Among the best animal stories ever written.

By W. A. Fraser.**THE SA-ZADA TALES.**

Exciting stories told by animals in a menagerie of their wild life in the Indian jungle.

TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE**By Jane Andrews.****SEVEN LITTLE SISTERS.****EACH AND ALL.**

Simple interesting stories of child life in different countries. Useful for giving the younger children their first idea of geography.

By Alice Hegan Rice.**CAPTAIN JUNE.**

The story of a little American boy whose mother leaves him in Japan with a Japanese nurse.

By H. E. Harper.**O-HEART-SAN.**

The story of a Japanese girl.

By Laura E. Poullson.**LISBETH LONGFROCK.**

A charming story of a little Norwegian girl. Translated from Hans Aanrud.

By Josephine D. Peary.**THE SNOW BABY.**

A story of Arctic exploration and life in the frozen North.

By Frederick Schwatka.**THE CHILDREN OF THE COLD.**

A delightful account of the life and pastimes of the little Eskimo boys and girls.

By Fridtjof Nansen.**FARTHEST NORTH.**

The story of an attempt to reach the pole.

By Bayard Taylor.**BOYS OF OTHER COUNTRIES.**

Good accounts of boy life in foreign lands.

By Samuel L. Clemens. (Mark Twain.)**ROUGHING IT.**

A picturesque and humorous account of travel in the West.

INNOCENTS ABROAD.

Older boys and girls will enjoy the shrewd observations and laughable situations.

The best general books of travel for young people are Thomas W. Knox's "The Boy Travelers," and Hezekiah Butterworth's "Zigzag Journeys." Each of these series takes the reader to important portions of the world, giving many of the local traditions and stories. Descriptions of child life in the different countries of the world are found in "Our Little Cousins Series" (Our Little Chinese Cousin, etc.).

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

FOR LITTLE FOLKS

By Lina and Adelia B. Beard.

LITTLE FOLKS' HANDY BOOK.

Simple handicraft for small people. Clear and practical.

By M. C. Walker.

LADY HOLLYHOCK AND HER FRIENDS.

Occupations and amusements for very little children.

By Mary White.

THE CHILD'S RAINY DAY BOOK.

Simple games, toys, basket-weaving, working with clay and beads, etc.

FOR GIRLS

By Lina and Adelia B. Beard.

AMERICAN GIRL'S HANDY BOOK.

Practical directions for work and play of every kind.

WHAT A GIRL CAN MAKE AND DO.

Original valentines, basket-weaving, Christmas devices, active games, etc.

By Mrs. Helen Campbell.

AMERICAN GIRL'S HOME BOOK OF WORK AND PLAY.

Rainy day amusements, children's parties and games to play, dolls' dressmaking, etc.

By E. V. and Elizabeth Lucas.

WHAT SHALL WE DO NOW? A BOOK OF SUGGESTIONS FOR CHILDREN'S GAMES AND EMPLOYMENTS.

Dolls' houses, things to make, cooking, gardening, pets, games of all kinds, etc.

By Angela M. Keyes.

WHEN MOTHER LETS US PLAY.

A delightful book of playing charades, conundrums, puzzles, puppet plays, etc.

By Olive Hyde Foster.

SEWING FOR LITTLE GIRLS.

COOKING FOR LITTLE GIRLS.

FOR BOYS

By Daniel C. Beard.

THE AMERICAN BOY'S HANDY BOOK; OR, WHAT TO DO AND HOW TO DO IT.
Home-made fishing tackle, fresh water aquariums, knots and hitches, rigging and sailing small boats, practical taxidermy, etc.

JACK OF ALL TRADES.

The back-yard zoo, the back-yard work shop, how to build and furnish a Daniel Boone cabin, a home-made circus, a Wild West show in the house, etc.

THE OUT-OF-DOORS HANDY BOOK.

How to make kites, stilts, double runners, etc., and how to play tip-cat, marbles, hockey, Indian games, all kinds of ball games, etc.

THE FIELD AND FOREST HANDY BOOK, NEW IDEAS FOR OUT-OF-DOORS.

How to make fire engines, bridges, log houses, etc., and do all sorts of things useful in outdoor life.

BOAT BUILDING AND BOATING.

A handy book for beginners.

By Maurice Thompson.

BOY'S BOOK OF SPORTS AND OUTDOOR LIFE.

Flat-boating, camping, swimming, running, tobogganning, etc.

By Walter Camp.

BOOK OF COLLEGE SPORT.

Describes track athletics, rowing, baseball, and football.

By Charles Gardner Wheeler.

WOOD WORKING FOR BEGINNERS.

Simple directions for making all sorts of things from toys to boats and houses.

By A. M. Hall.

THE BOY CRAFTSMAN.

Outdoor and indoor pastimes. Also suggestions of many ways to earn money.

By Thomas M. St. John.

HOW TWO BOYS MADE THEIR OWN ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.

By Ray Stannard Baker.

THE BOY'S BOOK OF INVENTIONS.

THE BOY'S SECOND BOOK OF INVENTIONS.

Interesting accounts of modern inventions of all kinds.

By Angelo J. Lewis. (Professor Hoffman.)

DRAWING ROOM AMUSEMENTS AND EVENING PARTY ENTERTAINMENTS.

Games, tricks, amateur theatricals, shadow pantomimes, conjuring and magic, etc.

By J. K. Benson.

THE BOOK OF INDOOR GAMES.

A huge collection of games, puzzles, conundrums, conjuring tricks, etc.

VOLUME VIII. ADVENTURES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

"There have been heroes in plenty in the world's catalogue,—heroes of action, of endurance, of decision, of faith. And the deeds of these heroes are every one a story. We tell these stories, both to bring the great past into its due relation with the living present, and to arouse that generous admiration . . . which is the source of so much inspiration in childhood. . . . The historical story gives a sense of reality and humanness of past events, is a valuable aid to patriotic training, and stirs the desire of emulating goodness and wisdom."—SARA CONE BRYANT.

THE STORIES	THEIR SOURCE	OTHER RELATED BOOKS
STORIES OF AMERICAN EXPLORATION AND FRONTIER LIFE The White Champion of the Algonquins	From PIONEERS OF FRANCE IN THE NEW WORLD, by Francis Parkman. This is the first volume of "France and England in North America," Parkman's great history of the struggle for the possession of this continent.	By Francis Parkman. THE OREGON TRAIL. Describes the author's actual wanderings in 1846 with a company of Sioux Indians, his buffalo hunting in the Black Hills and his return through the Rocky Mountains. THE CONSPIRACY OF PONTIAC. A picturesque and thrilling history of one of the fiercest wars between the Indians and Whites.
The Men who Explored the Mississippi The Pathfinders, Lewis and Clark	From AMERICAN HERO STORIES, by Eva March Tappan. Stories of the brave deeds done on this continent from the days of Columbus to the period of the Civil War.	By Mary H. Catherwood. HEROES OF THE MIDDLE WEST. Stories of Marquette, Joliet, La Salle, and other French explorers.
Bears, Indians and Kit Carson	From CHRISTOPHER CARSON, KNOWN AS KIT CARSON, by John S. C. Abbott.	By Francis S. Drake. INDIAN HISTORY FOR YOUNG FOLKS. Stories of famous Indian chiefs and their wars with the Whites. By Theodore Roosevelt. WINNING THE WEST. A history of the exploration and settlement of the country west of the Alleghanies that will be enjoyed by older boys.

THE STORIES	THEIR SOURCE	OTHER RELATED BOOKS
A Naturalist among Alligators	From TRAVELS THROUGH NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, EAST AND WEST FLORIDA, THE CHEROKEE COUNTRY, THE TERRITORIES OF THE MUSCOCULGES, OR CREEK CONFEDERACY AND THE COUNTRY OF THE CHACTAWS, by William Bartram.	By Washington Irving. THE ADVENTURES OF CAPTAIN BONNEVILLE, U. S. A. IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS AND THE FAR WEST. A story of perilous exploration and adventure among the Indians.
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THE STORIES	THEIR SOURCE	OTHER RELATED BOOKS
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The Relief of Lucknow	From POEMS, by Robert Traill Spence Lowell.	By Richard Lovelace. TO LUCASTA, ON GOING TO THE WARS.
I Think when I Read that Sweet Story of Old Horatius	By Jemima Luke. From LAYS OF ANCIENT ROME, by Thomas Babington Macaulay.	By Thomas Babington Macaulay. THE ARMADA. IVRY.
Baby The Earl o' Quarterdeck Little White Lily The Shandon Bells	From POEMS, by George MacDonald. From THE RELIQUES OF FATHER PROUT, by Francis Mahony (Father Prout).	By George MacDonald. SIR LARK AND KING SUN: A PARABLE.
Through the Flood on Foot	From EZEKIEL AND OTHER POEMS, by Barbara Miller McAndrew.	By Christopher Marlowe. THE SHEPHERD TO HIS LOVE.
Carmen Bellicosum Hymn on the Morning of Christ's Nativity	By Guy Humphreys McMaster. From THE COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS OF John Milton.	By John Milton. LYCIDAS. L'ALLEGRO. IL PENSERO SO.
Canadian Boat Song Those Evening Bells Sound the Loud Timbrel	From THE POETICAL WORKS OF Thomas Moore.	By Joaquin Miller. COLUMBUS. CROSSING THE PLAINS. By Thomas Moore. THE HARP THAT ONCE THROUGH TARA'S HALLS. THE YOUNG MAY MOON. By William Morris. SHAMEFUL DEATH. By William Motherwell. SING ON, BLITHE BIRD.

THE POEMS	THEIR SOURCE	OTHER FAVORITE POEMS
Home, Sweet Home	Written by John Howard Payne, to be sung in his play, CLARI, THE MAID OF MILAN.	By Gustave Nadaud. CARCASSONNE.
Boston Boys	From NEW SONGS AND BALLADS, by Nora Perry.	By Caroline Elizabeth Norton. THE SOLDIER FROM BINGEN. THE KING OF DENMARK'S RIDE.
Did You Speak?	From POETIC STUDIES, by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.	By Nora Perry. THE COMING OF SPRING.
At the Party	From SONGS OF THE SILENT WORLD, by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.	
The Bells	From THE COMPLETE POEMS OF Edgar Allan Poe.	By John Pierpont. WARREN'S ADDRESS.
The Milan Bird-Cages	From COLONIAL BALLADS, SONNETS AND OTHER VERSE, by Margaret Junkin Preston.*	By Edgar Allan Poe. THE RAVEN. ISRAFEL. ANNABEL LEE.
Domine, cui sunt Pleiades Curiae	From POEMS, by Charles G. D. Roberts.	By Winthrop Mackworth Praed. SIR NICHOLAS AT MARSTON MOOR.
		By Matthew Prior. TO A CHILD OF QUALITY.
		By Thomas Buchanan Read. SHERIDAN'S RIDE.
		By James Whitcomb Riley. A SUDDEN SHOWER.
		By Christina G. Rossetti. CHILD'S TALK IN APRIL. SUMMER DAYS. A YEAR'S WINDFALL. ALL THINGS WAIT UPON ME.

THE POEMS	THEIR SOURCE	OTHER FAVORITE POEMS
Dinna Chide	From POEMS OF THE HOUSEHOLD, by Margaret Elizabeth Sangster.	
How Cyrus Laid the Cable	From POEMS, by John Godfrey Saxe.	By John Godfrey Saxe. SOLOMON AND THE BEES.
Lochinvar Song of Clan-Alpine Fatherland Helvellyn	From THE COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS OF Sir Walter Scott.	By Sir Walter Scott. ALLEN-A-DALE. HUNTING SONG. COUNTY GUY. ALICE BRAND. PIBROCH OF DONALD DHU. ULLABY OF AN INFANT CHIEF. JOCK OF HAZELDEAN. (For Lay of the Last Minstrel, Marmion, and Lady of the Lake see page 30.)
Blow, Blow, thou Winter Wind Fairy Song Hark! Hark! the Lark Jog on, Jog on	From AS YOU LIKE IT. MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. CYMBELINE. THE WINTER'S TALE. By William Shakespeare.	By William Shakespeare. ARIEL'S SONGS. (From "The Tempest.") A SEA DIRGE. (From "The Tempest.") UNDER THE GREENWOOD TREE. (From "As You Like It.") WHEN ICICLES HANG BY THE WALL. (From "Love's Labor Lost.") ULLABY FOR TITANIA. (From "Midsummer Night's Dream.")
To a Skylark The Cloud	From THE COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS OF Percy Bysshe Shelley.	By Percy Bysshe Shelley. DAYBREAK. A DIRGE FOR THE YEAR. TO NIGHT.
Bees Ghost Fairies Daisies	From LITTLE FOLK LYRICS, by Frank Dempster Sherman.	By Frank Dempster Sherman. MAY. CLOUDS. THE WATERFALL.

THE POEMS	THEIR SOURCE	OTHER FAVORITE POEMS
Opportunity	From THE COMPLETE POEMS OF Edward Roland Sill.	
My Country, 't is of Thee	From POEMS OF HOME AND COUNTRY, by Samuel Francis Smith.	
Bishop Hatto and his Mouse Tower The Inchcape Rock The Cataract of Lodore	From THE POETICAL WORKS OF Robert Southey.	
What the Winds Bring The Discoverer	From POEMS, by Edmund Clarence Stedman.	By Edmund Clarence Stedman. GOING A-NUTTING. THE FLIGHT OF THE BIRDS.
The Dumb Soldier The Land of Story Books Bed in Summer The Lamplighter Happy Thought	From A CHILD'S GARDEN OF VERSE, by Robert Louis Stevenson.	By Robert Louis Stevenson. THE WIND. A VISIT FROM THE SEA. THE LAND OF COUNTERPANE. THE COW. MY SHADOW.
While Shepherds Watched their Flocks by Night	From HYMNS, by Nahum Tate.	By Algernon Charles Swinburne. ÉTUDE RÉALISTE. A CHILD'S LAUGHTER. A JACOBITE IN EXILE.
Lady Clare Break, Break, Break Sweet and Low The Bugle Song Crossing the Bar Christmas Flower in the Crannied Wall The Brook The Charge of the Light Brigade	From THE POETICAL WORKS OF Alfred, Lord Tennyson.	By Bayard Taylor. THE SONG OF THE CAMP. A NIGHT WITH A WOLF.
		By Alfred Lord Tennyson. THE BALIAD OF ORIANA. THE LADY OF SHALOTT. ENOCH ARDEN. THE PRINCESS. IN MEMORIAM. (For Idylls of the King see page 30).

POEMS	THEIR SOURCE	OTHER FAVORITE POEMS
Little Billee	From BALLADS, by William Makepeace Thackeray.	
The Sandpiper	From STORIES AND POEMS FOR CHILDREN, by Celia Thaxter.	By Celia Thaxter. NIKOLINA. CHANTICLEER. WILD GEESE.
Autumn among the Birds	From IN THE YOUNG WORLD, by Edith M. Thomas.	
The Kingfisher Story of the "Barefoot Boy" Darius Green and his Flying Machine Farmer John The Charcoalman Robin Hood and Allin a Dale King John and the Abbot of Canterbury Sir Patrick Spens William of Cledesle The Heir of Linne The Hunting of the Cheviot Nothing	From POEMS, by Maurice Thompson. From THE COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS OF John Townsend Trowbridge. Authors unknown.	By John Townsend Trowbridge. EVENING AT THE FARM. MIDWINTER. Unknown. A SPRING LILT. GLENLOGIE. THE NORTHERN STAR. HYND HORN. EARL OF MAR'S DAUGHTER. LORD BEICHAN AND SUSAN PYE THE BAILIFF'S DAUGHTER OF ISLINGTON. By Edmund Waller. GO, LOVELY ROSE.
"My Times are in Thy Hand"	From HYMNS AND MEDITATIONS, by Anna Letitia Waring.	By Walt Whitman. TWO VETERANS.
O Captain! My Captain	From LEAVES OF GRASS, by Walt Whitman.	By John Greenleaf Whittier. INDIAN SUMMER. MY PLAYMATE. THE SISTERS. BARBARA FRIETCHIE. THE PIPES AT LUCKNOW. SKIPPER IRESON'S RIDE. SNOW-BOUND.
The Barefoot Boy King Volmer and Elsie In School Days Telling the Bees The Corn-Song Fire Light	From THE COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS OF John Greenleaf Whitter.	

THE POEMS	THEIR SOURCE	OTHER FAVORITE POEMS
The Burial of Sir John Moore In March Daffodils To a Child	From POEMS, by Charles Wolfe. From THE POETICAL WORKS OF William Wordsworth.	By William Wordsworth. LUCY. THE SOLITARY REAPER. THE WHITE DOE OF RYLTSTONE. THE PRIMROSE.

Suggestions for Further Reading

RHYMES AND JINGLES FOR LITTLE FOLKS

By Mary Mapes Dodge.

RHYMES AND JINGLES.

WHEN LIFE IS YOUNG.

Two books of rhymes that are very popular in the nursery.

By Mrs. Laura E. Richards.

SUNDOWN SONGS.

Twenty-eight merry jingles.

By Emilie Poulsson.

THROUGH THE FARMYARD GATE.

Simple stories and rhymes about familiar animals.

CHILD STORIES AND RHYMES.

By Ottilia Adelberg.

CLEAN PETER.

A bright nonsense tale in verse.

By Gelett Burgess.

GOOPS, AND HOW TO BE THEM.

MORE GOOPS, AND HOW NOT TO BE THEM.

Popular nonsense rhymes.

By Katherine Pyle.

CARELESS JANE AND OTHER TALES.

About Georgie Lie-a-Bed, Untidy Amanda, Boisterous Ann, and other naughty children.

Edited by John Henry Haaren.

RHYMES AND FABLES.

Popular nursery songs.

Edited by Andrew Lang.

NURSERY RHYME BOOK.

Mother Goose verses, old tales, proverbs, lullabies, and jingles.

Edited by Mrs. Mary W. Tileston.

SUGAR AND SPICE AND ALL THAT'S NICE.

Favorite nursery rhymes.

Edited by Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora A. Smith.

PINAFORE PALACE: A BOOK OF RHYMES FOR THE NURSERY.

Edited by Isaac T. Hopper.

CHINESE MOTHER GOOSE RHYMES.

Jolly songs and jingles translated from the Chinese.

ORIGINAL POETRY

By Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

THE CHILDREN'S LONGFELLOW.

Eighty of the poems that are favorites with young people.

By Eugene Field.

ULLABY-LAND.

WITH TRUMPET AND DRUM.

By James Whitcomb Riley.

RHYMES OF CHILDHOOD.

By Christina G. Rossetti.

SING-SONG.

By Abbie Farwell Brown.

FRESH POSIES.

By Josephine Preston Peabody.

THE BOOK OF THE LITTLE PAST.

By Carolyn Wells.

THE JINGLE BOOK.

By Lucy Larcom.

CHILDHOOD SONGS.

ANTHOLOGIES

By Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora A. Smith.

THE POSY RING.

For boys and girls between the ages of seven and twelve.

By Edward Verrall Lucas.

BOOK OF VERSES FOR CHILDREN.

ANOTHER BOOK OF VERSES FOR CHILDREN.

By Katherine H. Shute.

THE LAND OF SONG.

(Three volumes.)

By Lucy Chisholm.

THE GOLDEN STAIRCASE.

By Lewis Kennedy Morse.

MELODIES OF ENGLISH VERSE.

Poems to be memorized. Chosen and grouped according to sound and rhythm.

By F. T. Palgrave.

CHILDREN'S TREASURY OF POETRY AND SONG.

By Jeanette L. Gilder.

THE HEART OF YOUTH.

By Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora A. Smith.

GOLDEN NUMBERS.

For young people between the ages of twelve and seventeen.

By Agnes Repplier.

A LITTLE BOOK OF FAMOUS VERSE.

By Andrew Lang.

THE BLUE POETRY BOOK.

By Henry Cabot Lodge.

BALLADS AND LYRICS.

By Mary W. Tileston.

HEROIC BALLADS.

SONGS SET TO MUSIC

By Emilie Pousson.

FATHER AND BABY PLAYS.

Songs for parents to sing while playing and romping with little folks.

FINGER PLAYS FOR NURSERY AND KINDERGARTEN.

Verses and music for all sorts of games and make-believes to be played with baby's hands.

By W. H. Neidlinger.

SMALL SONGS FOR SMALL CHILDREN.

Clever rhymes set to good music.

By Myrtle Reed and Eva C. Hart.

PICKABACK SONGS.

Nursery rhymes set to music.

By J. W. Eliot.

MOTHER GOOSE SET TO MUSIC.

Compiled by Clarence Forsythe.

OLD SONGS FOR YOUNG AMERICA.

Bobby Shafto, Old Dan Tucker, London Bridge, etc.

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Songs about the baby moon, the little stars, the pussy willows, etc. Words by L. A. Coonley, music by Eleanor Smith and others.

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Music by various composers.

Compiled by Margaret P. Osgood.

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Edited by **Henry R. Bramley.**

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Compiled by **Charles H. Levermore.**

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Contains the best of the folk songs, patriotic selections, favorite tunes, school and college songs, hymns, etc., of all countries.

VOLUME X. MODERN STORIES

“The most influential books and the truest in their influence are works of fiction. They repeat, they rearrange, they clarify the lessons of life; they disengage us from ourselves, they constrain us to the acquaintance of others.”

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

THE STORIES	THEIR SOURCE	OTHER RELATED BOOKS
STORIES OF CHILDHOOD At Auton House	<p>From RECOLLECTIONS OF THE AUTON HOUSE, by Augustus Hoppin.</p> <p>A good picture of American family life in the middle of the last century.</p>	<p>By Charles Dudley Warner. BEING A BOY.</p> <p>The story of a New England boyhood told with spirit and humor.</p>
The Snow Fort on Slatter's Hill	<p>From THE STORY OF A BAD BOY, by Thomas Bailey Aldrich.</p> <p>A jolly story of boy life, telling of the pranks and adventures of Tom Bailey and his chums in old Portsmouth.</p>	<p>By Arthur Stringer. LONELY O'MALLEY.</p> <p>O'Malley is a real boy, full of mischief and always in scrapes.</p>
Hare and Hounds at Rugby	<p>From TOM BROWN'S SCHOOL DAYS, by Thomas Hughes.</p> <p>A famous story of English school life. A lively record of fights and friendships, football, races and amusing escapades.</p>	<p>By Owen Johnson. THE VARMINT.</p> <p>A popular story of boarding school life.</p>
The Archbishop's Visit	<p>From IN OUR CONVENT DAYS, by Agnes Repplier.</p> <p>The life of a little American girl in a convent school.</p>	<p>By Rudyard Kipling. STALKY & Co.</p> <p>The exploits and escapades of three chums in an English boarding school.</p> <p>By E. W. Hornung. FATHERS OF MEN.</p> <p>A good story of English boarding school life.</p>
		<p>By Edmondo de Amicis. CUORE.</p> <p>The journal of a schoolboy in Italy.</p> <p>For other stories of school life see page 40.</p>

THE STORIES	THEIR SOURCE	OTHER RELATED BOOKS
Two Little Runaways	From TIMOTHY'S QUEST , by Kate Douglas Wiggin. A story of two little waifs and their search for a home.	By Kate Douglas Wiggin . REBECCA OF SUNNYBROOK FARM . One of the best stories of American girlhood ever written. Rebecca is a fascinating girl who does all sorts of lively things while living with her aunts and at a boarding school.
The Prince's Visit	From DREAM CHILDREN , by Horace E. Scudder. (See page 17).	THE NEW CHRONICLES OF REBECCA . More stories of "just the nicest girl in American literature."
The Queen of the Pirate Isle	From STORIES OF AND FOR THE YOUNG , by Bret Harte. Contains besides this, "A Mother of Five," "Sarah Walker" and "Johnnyboy." These four stories are usually included in the volume entitled "Bohemian Papers."	THE BIRDS' CHRISTMAS CAROL . How the nine little Ruggleses went to a Christmas dinner-party. A delightful story of mingled fun and pathos.
A Dog of Flanders	From A DOG OF FLANDERS AND OTHER STORIES , by Louise de la Ramée. ("Ouida.") Contains also the "Nürnberg Stove," "In the Apple Country," "The Little Earl."	By Mary Mapes Dodge . HANS BRINKER, OR THE SILVER SKATES . A famous story of child life in Holland.
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Jackanapes	By Juliana Horatia Ewing. (Published separately.) The story of a brave English soldier lad.	By Juliana Horatia Ewing . LOB-LIE-BY-THE-FIRE, THE BROWNIES AND OTHER TALES . Contains the best of Mrs. Ewing's stories for children.] STORY OF A SHORT LIFE . Story of a boy who learned patience and courage through suffering.
Wee Willie Winkie	From UNDER THE DEODARS , by Rudyard Kipling. Mr Kipling has written three other good stories about children — "Baa, Baa, Black Sheep," "His Majesty the King," and "The Drums of the Fore and Aft."	By Rudyard Kipling . PUCK OF POOK'S HILL . REWARDS AND FAIRIES . Two volumes of capital stories of heroism and adventure. A series of vivid pictures of England at various periods of her history. KIM . A boy's adventures in India. Gives a wonderful picture of Hindu life.

THE STORIES	THEIR SOURCE	OTHER RELATED BOOKS
The Archery Contest The Besieged Castle	From IVANHOE, by Sir Walter Scott. A novel every boy should read. (See page 80.)	By Sir Walter Scott. QUENTIN DURWARD. How the hero, a young Scotchman, seeks his fortune in the service of Louis XI of France (15th century.) One of the most exciting of Scott's novels. THE PIRATE. A Story of the Orkney Islands. ROB ROY. A story of Scotland in the 18th century, ending in the collapse of the Jacobite rebellion. GUY MANNERING. (18th century.) Perhaps the greatest of all Scott's novels. Meg Merrilies, Dominic Sampson and Dandy Dinmont are characters everyone should know.
A Descent into the Maelstrom	From TALES OF THE GROTESQUE AND ARABESQUE, by Edgar Allan Poe.	By James Fenimore Cooper. THE DEERSLAYER. THE PATHFINDER. THE PIONEERS. THE PRAIRIE. These, with the "Last of the Mohicans," make up the Leather Stocking Series. They deal with the warfare between the Whites and Indians in the 18th century and are full of exciting adventures and hairbreadth escapes.
A Race for Life	From THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS, by James Fenimore Cooper. Cooper's best novel.	For other modern fairy tales and wonder stories, see pages 18 and 19.
Mahala Joe	From THE BASKET WOMAN, by Mary Austin. Stories of the Indians of Southern California, principally folk tales. (See page 16.)	
WONDER STORIES King of the Golden River	THE KING OF THE GOLDEN RIVER; OR, THE BLACK BROTHERS. A LEGEND OF STYRIA, by John Ruskin. (Published separately.)	
Rip Van Winkle	From THE SKETCH BOOK, by Washington Irving. A collection of stories, essays, etc., which also contains the "Legend of Sleepy Hollow," a children's favorite. Both of these stories are published separately.	
Alice and the Two Queens	From ALICE IN WONDERLAND, by Charles Lutwidge Dodgson. (Lewis Carroll.) (See page 18.)	

THE STORIES	THEIR SOURCE	OTHER RELATED BOOKS
UNCLASSIFIED STORIES The Peterkins are Obliged to Move	From THE PETERKIN PAPERS, by Lucretia P. Hale. Twenty-two laughable adventures that the Peterkin family meet with in an endeavor to become wise.	By Lucretia P. Hale. THE LAST OF THE PETERKINS. The further adventures of this astonishing family.
The Great Stone Face	From THE SNOW IMAGE, by Nathaniel Hawthorne.	By Nathaniel Hawthorne. TWICE TOLD TALES. Young people enjoy the semi-historical stories — Legends of the Province House, Endicott and the Red Cross, and the Gray Champion.
Farmer Finch	From A WHITE HERON AND OTHER STORIES, by Sarah Orne Jewett. Stories of country life that will be enjoyed by older girls.	By Sarah Orne Jewett. DEEPHAVEN. TALES OF NEW ENGLAND. THE COUNTRY OF THE POINTED FIRS. Quiet tales of rural New England life by one of America's best short story writers.
Miss Beulah's Bonnet	From SOMEBODY'S NEIGHBORS, by Rose Terry Cooke. Stories of country life in New England.	
The Cratchits' Christmas Dinner	From A CHRISTMAS CAROL, by Charles Dickens. Usually included in "Christmas Books," which contains besides this, "The Chimes," "The Cricket on the Hearth," and the "Battle of Life."	By Charles Dickens. A TALE OF TWO CITIES. The two cities are London and Paris during the French Revolution. A vivid picture is given of the Reign of Terror. DAVID COPPERFIELD. Dickens's greatest novel. It is largely founded on his early life. THE PICKWICK PAPERS.
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Suggestions for Further Reading

STORIES FOR LITTLE FOLKS

By Beatrix Potter.

THE TALE OF PETER RABBIT.

THE TALE OF MRS. TIGGY-WINKLE.

THE TALE OF SQUIRREL NUTKIN.

THE TALE OF BENJAMIN BUNNY.

Amusing little animal stories with delightful illustrations in color. Great favorites with very little folks.

By Laura E. Richards.

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An entertaining collection of short stories and merry rhymes. Very popular with small children.

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Picture books that instruct as well as please. The first shows Bob and Betty at Uncle John's farm and explains by text and by delightful colored illustrations all the interesting features of farm life; the second tells of their summer at the seashore and describes fishing, whaling, ship-building, etc.

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The story of a very real and delightful girl carried to her grown-up time.

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Jewel is a charming girl, bright and lovable, who wins her way with her austere uncle through Christian Science.

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How wide-awake Betty spent a summer in the country and the good times she had.

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How Betty spent a long-to-be-remembered Christmas at Banesly Castle.

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A story of a bright, lively girl.

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How quaint, cheerful Polly meets with an accident and is taken to the hospital, and of the merry times she has there with the other children and the nurses.

By Mary Mapes Dodge.**DONALD AND DOROTHY.**

A story of a jolly boy and girl about whom there is an interesting mystery.

By Harriet Prescott Spofford.**THE CHILDREN OF THE VALLEY.**

The adventures of a family of children who lived by a great forest.

By Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney.**FAITH GARTNEY'S GIRLHOOD.**

A quiet story of life in New England. The best of Mrs. Whitney's books for girls.

By Frances Hodgson Burnett.**THE SECRET GARDEN.**

A charming story for girls told with all of Mrs. Burnett's grace and sweetness.

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By Captain Frederic Marryat.**MR. MIDSHIPMAN EASY.**

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By James Fenimore Cooper.**THE PILOT.**

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By Robert Louis Stevenson.**TREASURE ISLAND.**

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The voyages and adventures of Sir Amyas Leigh, Knight, in the days of good Queen Bess. A splendid story of the Spanish Main.

By Frank R. Stockton.**THE ADVENTURES OF CAPTAIN HORN.**

A story of shipwreck, outlaws, and treasure trove.

By Howard Pyle.**THE STORY OF JACK BALLISTER'S FORTUNES.**

How he was kidnapped, fell into the hands of Blackbeard, the famous pirate, escaped from the pirates, and rescued a young lady from their hands.

By William Clark Russell.**THE WRECK OF THE GROSVENOR.**

How the crew mutinied and the ship was lost while trying to make the Bermudas. A good novel by one of the best modern writers of sea stories.

WAR STORIES

By Mary P. Wells Smith.

BOYS OF THE BORDER.

An exciting story of Indian warfare. This is the third volume of the Old Deerfield Series which, with the Young Puritan Series by the same author, tells in story form the history of Western Massachusetts from King Philip's War to the Revolution.

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THE RED CHIEF.

THE RIDERS OF THE BLACK HORSE.

Exciting stories of the Revolutionary War. Dr. Tomlinson has written for boys many other excellent stories of the Revolution and the War of 1812.

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SCOUTING FOR LIGHT HORSE HARRY.

One of a series dealing with the Revolution. Battle pictures and stirring deeds.

By Thomas Nelson Page.

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The story of two boys on a plantation during the war and of their adventures with Confederate and Union soldiers.

By Captain Charles King.

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A story of West Point.

TROOPER Ross and SIGNAL BUTTE.

Two stories of Indian warfare.

By James Fenimore Cooper.

THE SPY.

A story of the Revolution.

By Howard Pyle.

MEN OF IRON.

The doughty deeds of Myles Falworth in the reign of Henry IV of England.

By Robert Louis Stevenson.

THE BLACK ARROW.

A story of the English War of the Roses.

By Charles Lever.

CHARLES O'MALLEY.

The adventures of an Irish dragoon under Lord Wellington, in the Peninsula Campaign and at Waterloo. A rattling story of droll incidents and daring exploits.

By A. Conan Doyle.

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A historical novel dealing with the Monmouth rebellion. (England 17th century.)

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Stories of thrilling adventures told by an officer in Napoleon's army.

By Henry Sienkiewicz.

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THE DELUGE.

PAN MICHAEL.

These connected novels deal with the history of Poland from 1647 to 1751. Full of exciting episodes and splendidly vivid battle scenes.

IN DESERT AND WILDERNESS.

Story of the kidnapping of two children in 1885 during the Mahdist rebellion in the Sudan.

By Victor Hugo.

NINETY THREE.

A story of the uprising of the peasants of Vendée in 1793. A thrilling and tragic novel by one of the greatest of French novelists. (See page 39.)

STORIES OF MYSTERY AND ADVENTURE

By A. Conan Doyle.

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A merry yarn of two prim New England ladies cast away on a desert island of the Pacific.

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Hugo's greatest novel. The entire story is too complex and full of digressions for most young people but an abridgment has been published under the title "Jean Valjean" that contains the absorbing story of the principal character.

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"So, in the matter of literature for the young, the influence of the home teaching is enormous. All the school can do pales before it. Let the mother add to the poetic rhyme the music of her soft and beloved voice, let great fiction be read to the breathless group of curly-heads about the fire, and the wonders of science be unrolled, the thrilling scenes and splendid personalities of history displayed. Children thus inspired may be trusted to become sensitive to literature long before they know what the word means or have reasoned at all upon their mental experiences."

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A stimulating book full of practical suggestions. There are chapters on home teaching in babyhood, good reading, discipline, amusement, health, etc.

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A jolly story of two young parents and a very theoretical aunt.

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Treats of juvenile literature in the farmhouse, the rural church and young people, the rural school, work and training for country boys and girls, and other subjects of interest to those who live in the country.

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A tribute to an ideal woman, telling of her life from girlhood to old age. Contains suggestive chapters on The Wife, The Mother, etc.

By Luther Burbank.

THE TRAINING OF THE HUMAN PLANT.

A stimulating talk on child training by the most famous of modern horticulturists.

By Ernest H. Abbott.

ON THE TRAINING OF PARENTS.

A plea for a more sympathetic relation between parents and children. The author points out that much of the trouble in child training is caused by the inability of parents to enter into the child's point of view.

By Susan Chenery.

AS THE TWIG IS BENT.

Treats of the first seven years of the child's life and deals principally with the cultivation of character and the teaching of truthfulness, obedience, honor, etc. Written in an easy, interesting style, for the most part in the form of conversations.

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Discusses in a simple practical way such subjects as self-control and the formation of habit, integrity, right and wrong in business and in citizenship, and other similar topics.

By Ella Lyman Cabot.**ETHICS FOR CHILDREN.**

A book for teachers that parents, too, will find of value. It contains talks on helpfulness, courage, truthfulness, and other virtues, together with carefully selected stories and poems that enforce the lessons.

By Sara Cone Bryant.**HOW TO TELL STORIES TO CHILDREN.**

A standard book on the important art of story-telling. Miss Bryant discusses the purposes of story-telling, what stories to tell, how to adapt stories and how to tell stories, beside giving thirty-two stories particularly suitable for telling to children.

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A simple practical adaptation of kindergarten principles to the child's home life.

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Similar to A Song of Life, but for older children.

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A book on how to keep children in good health. Interestingly written and full of practical suggestions.

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Full directions for properly feeding, clothing, teaching good physical habits, etc. Scientific but simply told.

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By Emelyn L. Coolidge, M.D.**THE MOTHER'S MANUAL.**

A practical handbook on the care of children for the first seven years of their life.

By Myer Solis-Cohen, M.D.**THE FAMILY HEALTH.**

A valuable book on domestic hygiene and the proper care of the body.

NOTEWORTHY CHARACTERS AND EVENTS REFERRED TO IN THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

ALEXANDER THE GREAT. (Vol. 7, p. 211; Vol. 8, p. 346.)

King and conqueror. Born 356 b.c. Son of Philip the Second of Macedon, at that time the most powerful kingdom of Greece. Aristotle, the celebrated philosopher, was his tutor. On the assassination of his father Alexander, a youth of twenty, ascended the throne, speedily overthrew the rival claimants, punished rebellious tribes and awed the other states of Greece into electing him commander-in-chief of the expedition then in preparation against their ancient enemy, Persia.

He first subjugated, in a single campaign, the wild tribes of the Thracians that dwelt beyond his northern frontier, destroyed rebellious Thebes, one of the proudest cities of Greece, and having thus secured his position at home, crossed to Asia with an army of 35,000 men. Asia Minor was rapidly conquered, Darius, the Persian king, completely defeated at Issus, the famous city of Tyre captured after a siege of seven months, and Syria occupied. Proceeding to Egypt, he founded Alexandria, which was destined to become one of the greatest cities of the ancient world, received the submission of a large part of Northern Africa, and, having thus subdued all the countries behind him, struck boldly into the heart of the mighty Persian empire.

In the mean time, Darius had collected an immense army numbering over a million men with which he lay encamped on the plains of Arbela. Here on the first day of October in the year 331 b.c. was fought one of the greatest battles in the world's history. The Macedonians, far outnumbered, were for a time hard pressed, but at the critical moment Alexander, seeing a weak point in the Persian centre,

launched a flying wedge of his choicest troops against it with such irresistible force as to split the Persian army in two and drive it from the field in wild disorder. Pressing on, he captured the cities of Babylon, Susa, and Persepolis, securing the fabulous riches that had been heaped up by the Persian kings — treasures so enormous that, it is said, ten thousand wagons and five thousand camels were necessary to bear away those of Persepolis alone.

Having rested his troops, he set out in pursuit of Darius, who had fled northward. After a long and exciting chase, Alexander, marching day and night, came in sight of the broken bodyguard that still clung to the Great King. Followed by the handful of soldiers who had survived the terrible pursuit, he flung himself at the enemy but was cheated of his prey at the last moment by the Persian nobles who, rather than suffer their king to be made captive, transfixes him with their spears, and leaving the royal corpse for Alexander, fled to the mountains.

The immense territory to the north and east including what is now Afghanistan and Baluchistan was next subjugated by Alexander and a city founded in the Pass of the Tian-shan Mountains to mark the limit of his empire in that direction. Determined to carry his conquest to the end of the world, he then turned toward India, skirted the Himalayas, subduing the fierce tribes of hill-men, and crossed the Indus River into the fertile plains of the Punjab. Here he met and defeated Porus, the Indian King, whose army included two hundred war elephants. Continuing his march, he proceeded eastward across India until his soldiers, weary at last of conquest, refused to go farther. Reluctantly turning southward, he followed the Indus

River to the Indian Ocean, dispatched a fleet to explore the new world he had gained, and at length set out on his homeward journey reaching Persia with the remnant of his forces after an absence of five years.

Having received the embassies that had come from all parts of the world to do him homage and checked the abuses that had grown up in the empire during his absence, he set to work on a far-reaching plan for the conquest of Arabia and the building up of a great sea trade with India and Egypt. In the midst of these preparations, he was suddenly seized with a fever, and having bade farewell to his old soldiers, who passed one by one through his chamber, he died in the thirty-third year of his life and the thirteenth of his reign (323 B.C.). The empire that he left was too vast to be ruled by any but himself and within a generation of his death it crumbled to pieces.

Alexander the Great is perhaps the most remarkable figure in history. He stands preëminent among men of action for the romantic splendor with which he invested his life, and among the dreamers for the energy and practical ability that enabled him to make his dreams come true. As a man, he was warm-hearted and chivalrous, a lover of good conversation, and fond of surrounding himself with learned men. His physical strength and personal courage were unusual, and the devotion that he inspired among his soldiers was largely due to his readiness to share their hardships and lead them in person whenever danger was greatest. As a soldier and statesman Alexander stands with Cæsar and Napoleon. He led his army through 22,000 miles of strange and hostile country, subdued the most powerful nations, winning every battle that he fought, and in eleven years completed the conquest of almost the entire world then known. His conquests left traces that endured for centuries, his campaigns served as models for future military operations and the splendor of his achievements awed the most remote and barbarous nations of Europe and Asia.

See "Alexander the Great," by Benjamin I. Wheeler. (Heroes of the Nations Series.)

KING ARTHUR. (Vol. 4, p. 31.)

A semi-legendary British chief. It is probable that he lived in the fifth or sixth century, distinguished himself by his successful battles against the Saxon invaders, was betrayed by his wife, and met his death in a conflict with a near kinsman. In the course of centuries he grew into a great hero and many popular legends arose concerning him and the other heroes that had been grouped about him. The courtly poets of France and Germany put these legends into verse, making of the rude chieftain an ideal knight of the Middle Ages, chivalrous, generous, and without fear. They reflect, therefore, the life and ideas of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries rather than of the time in which King Arthur is supposed to have lived. These legends have inspired important works by modern poets, composers, and artists, notably Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," Wagner's "Parsifal," and Edwin Abbey's well known paintings of the Quest of the Holy Grail in the Boston Public Library. Our modern versions are derived from the "Morte d'Arthur," a collection of the stories made by Thomas Malory in the fifteenth century.

BATTLE OF THE BALTIC. (Vol. 9, p. 451.)

A famous sea fight between the British under Sir Hyde Parker and Lord Nelson, and the Danish fleet defending Copenhagen, in which the latter was almost completely destroyed. The action took place in 1804 and was an incident in the great struggle between the English and Napoleon.

BATTLE OF BLENHEIM. (Vol. 6, p. 372.)

Fought in 1704 between the combined armies of England, Germany, Holland, and Denmark under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, and the armies of France and Bavaria, in the War of the Spanish Succession. The total defeat inflicted upon the French was a disastrous blow to the ambition and prestige of Louis XIV, who was then at the height of his power.

See Creasy's "Fifteen Decisive Battles."

BRIAN OF MUNSTER. (Vol. 8, p. 165.)

A famous Irish chieftain. He became King of Cashel in 987 A.D. and fourteen years later was acknowledged the chief King of Ireland. He is said to have defeated the Danish invaders in twenty-five pitched battles, in the last of which he was killed (1014). He is the great hero of Ireland but so many legends have grown up around him that it is difficult to form an accurate idea of the real warrior chieftain.

ROBERT BRUCE. (Vol. 9, p. 290.)

Liberator of Scotland and King of that country for twenty-three years. Born 1274, son of the Earl of Carrick and distant heir to the throne of Scotland then held by Edward I, King of England. In early life he favored the English and swore fealty to Edward. He maintained his friendship with England until 1306 when he slew an old rival and enemy, Red Comyn, and proclaimed himself King of Scotland. His first operations against the English and their Scottish allies were unsuccessful and he was compelled to seek refuge on the coast of Ireland. Soon after he returned to the mainland and in two years he wrested nearly all of Scotland from the English. In the famous battle of Bannockburn he inflicted a disastrous defeat on England, and in 1328 was recognized by that country as King of Scotland. On his death the following year, his heart was embalmed and delivered to Sir James Douglas to be buried in Jerusalem, but Douglas was killed fighting the Saracens in Spain and the sacred relic was brought back to Scotland and interred in the monastery of Melrose.

See "Robert the Bruce and the Struggle for Scottish Independence," by Sir Herbert E. Maxwell. (*Heroes of the Nations Series*).

JULIUS CÆSAR. (Vol. 8, p. 403.)

Soldier, statesman, and writer. Born of a noble Roman family in the year 100 B.C. During his early life Rome was convulsed by a

struggle between the aristocratic party led by Sulla and the democratic party headed by Marius. Cæsar inclined to the latter and on the triumph of Sulla was deprived of his property and fled to Asia. On the death of Sulla three years later, he returned to Rome and entered public life, holding various offices and taking a prominent part in the political intrigues of that period. He acquired a reputation as a general by a brief but brilliant command in Spain and gained the favor of the Roman people by the huge sums of money he lavished in public games and entertainment. At that time, the two most powerful men of Rome — Pompey, the great general, and the wealthy Crassus, leader of the Capitalists, were not on friendly terms. Cæsar reconciled them and formed an alliance with them known as the First Triumvirate. The governorship of the provinces of Gaul (which is now France) was awarded to him and in B.C. 58 he set out to thoroughly subdue the rebellious and warlike people who inhabited that country.

His exploits during the next nine years would alone have been sufficient to give him lasting fame. In six brilliant and successful campaigns, he subdued all Gaul, crossed the Rhine and ravaged a part of Germany, and twice invaded Britain, never before visited by a Roman army. As the government at Rome was steadily growing weaker, he then returned to Northern Italy in order to be at hand to seize whatever opportunity fate might offer in the period of turmoil that appeared to be approaching. Here he unexpectedly received news that all Gaul had risen in a mighty rebellion headed by the young chief, Vercingetorix. Leaving his enemies to succeed in Rome, he instantly set out for his province. It was the dead of winter. His army was scattered far and wide in winter quarters. For a time it looked as if the revolt would be successful, but Cæsar's wonderful energy and ability overcame all obstacles and he soon had Vercingetorix and his infantry shut up in the stronghold of Alesia. While besieging him he was himself besieged by another army of 300,000

Gauls but he in turn built strong fortifications, successfully defended himself against the outer army, and at last succeeded in capturing Alesia and breaking the rebellion. During the next year, he stamped out the last flames of revolt and by his wise and generous treatment of the people so completely pacified them, that he was able to set out for Italy in the following spring, leaving the Roman rule firmly established throughout the province.

Crassus was now dead and Pompey, who had gradually become estranged from Cæsar was the leader of the aristocratic party. The Roman senate, jealous of Cæsar's splendid success and fearful of his popularity among the soldiers and people, ordered him to disband his army and appointed Pompey to protect the state against him. For answer Cæsar with his devoted soldiers crossed the Rubicon, a small river that formed the boundary of his province, moved swiftly toward Rome among the joyful greetings of the people and within three months made himself master of all Italy. He next subdued Pompey's generals in Spain and proceeded to Greece, where Pompey, who had escaped from Italy, met him at the head of a powerful army that he had raised in the Roman provinces of the East. At the battle of Pharsalia (48 b.c.) Pompey was totally defeated and fled to Egypt, where he was murdered. Cæsar, who was now appointed Dictator, followed him to Egypt, met Cleopatra and fought for her the Alexandrine War. He also carried on a successful campaign in Asia and crushed the last of Pompey's generals in Africa, returning to Rome in the year 46 b.c. Here he held four magnificent triumphs, entertaining all Rome with feasts and spectacles, and showed himself far above all thoughts of revenge by freely pardoning his political enemies.

Cæsar was now at the height of his power. He was given the titles Father of his Country and Imperator, made Dictator for life, and his person declared sacred and even divine. He reformed the calendar, passed some long needed laws and was about to enter upon a series

of mighty public enterprises such as digging canals, founding libraries, codifying the laws, etc., when his vast designs were cut short by his assassination on the fifteenth day of March in the year 44 b.c. Of the sixty conspirators who planned his murder, a few like Brutus were honestly moved by a desire to put the state once more under a republican form of government; the rest took part from jealousy and from desire to regain their power at all hazards. They were unsuccessful in their aims, as after thirteen years of anarchy and bloodshed Octavius, nephew and heir of Cæsar, gained complete control of the government and became the Emperor Augustus.

Julius Cæsar is one of the greatest figures in the world's history. He excelled in everything that he undertook. As a soldier and statesman his ability has never been surpassed; as an orator, he was among the first of his age; as a historian he is unequalled in the simplicity and vigor of his narrative. He was a man of the world, cultivated and courteous, a brilliant talker, welcome in any society and equally at home by the campfires of his soldiers, in the royal palaces of Egypt, or at the social functions of the most exclusive of the Roman nobility. Like Napoleon, he subordinated everything to his aims, and if occasion demanded could be both cruel and unscrupulous, although by nature he was noble minded and generous and preferred to win over his enemies rather than to destroy them. "Taking him as the statesman who built on the ruins of the Republic the foundations of the Empire, as the patron of learning who founded libraries in all the great towns, and filled Rome with men of science, culture and letters, as the legislator who drafted laws which still control the world, as the profound scholar who dictated the correction of the calendar, as the thinker, for the grasp of whose mind nothing was too intricate, nothing too broad, Cæsar was, indeed, 'the foremost man in all the world.'"

See his Life by James Anthony Froude, or, for a less favorable view, the third volume of Ferrero's "Greatness and Decline of Rome."

KIT CARSON. (Vol. 8, p. 3.)

American hunter, trapper, and scout. Born in Madison County, Kentucky, 1809. At the age of seventeen he removed to the far West and was in turn a hunter and trapper, Indian fighter, ranchman, scout, United States Indian agent, and officer on the Northern side during the Civil War. In the course of his career, he met with many remarkable adventures and soon came to be regarded throughout the country as a typical frontiersman, resourceful, daring, skilled in woodcraft, and a wonderful marksman.

See his Life, by John S. C. Abbott.

CASABIANCA. (Vol. 6, p. 346; Vol. 7, p. 450.)

Son of a French naval officer who commanded the flagship Orient at the Battle of the Nile. The French fleet was destroyed by the British, Casabianca's father was killed and the ship set afire, but the ten-year-old boy refused to save his life by leaving his post and was blown up with the vessel.

SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN. (Vol. 7, p. 457; Vol. 8, p. 47.)

French explorer and colonizer, founder of Quebec, and the most prominent figure in the early history of New France. Born in France, 1567. In 1603 he accompanied an expedition sent out to plant a colony in North America, explored the St. Lawrence River and on his return to France wrote a valuable account of his travels. Five years later he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony and from then until his death, in 1635, he was actively engaged in exploring the wilderness, founding French settlements, negotiating with the Indians and journeying each year to France to look out for the interests of his colony. "Bold and intrepid, farseeing and resourceful, tactful in his dealings with his white subordinates and his red allies, born to command and thoroughly imbued with the spirit of adventure and discovery, he was the real founder of French power in America and richly earned his title 'The Father of New France.'"

See Parkman's "Pioneers of France in the New World" and the excellent brief biography by Henry D. Sedgwick in the Riverside Biographical Series.

CHARLEMAGNE (CHARLES THE GREAT). (Vol. 4, p. 229.)

King of the Franks and Roman Emperor. Born in 742 A.D. and brought up at the Court of his father, King Pepin. On his father's death, the kingdom was divided between Charles and his brother and on the latter's death, a few years later, Charles took possession of the entire kingdom which included the greater part of what is now France and southern Germany. At the request of the Pope whose territory had been invaded by the Lombard King, Charles crossed the Alps, defeated the Lombards, and added their kingdom (northern Italy) to his territory. Charles's greatest struggle was against the wild tribes of heathen Saxons that dwelt beyond the frontier. After an obstinate resistance of thirteen years, the few that were left alive yielded to his rule and were converted to Christianity. During this struggle he extended his dominions in all directions and even invaded the kingdom of Spain which was then held by the Saracens, but was soon recalled by a Saxon revolt. It was during his return through the Pyrenees that his rearguard under Count Roland was cut off and destroyed. On Christmas Day in the year 800, Charles was crowned by the Pope, Emperor of Rome. Though the title added nothing to the extent of his kingdom, it greatly increased the dignity and lustre of his name as men still spoke with awe of the mighty power that had once been Rome's. The remaining years of his life were spent in consolidating his empire, establishing courts of justice, strengthening the church, advancing learning, and promoting in every way the prosperity of his people. He died at Aix-la-Chapelle in 814, and his vast kingdom (nearly the whole of Western Europe) soon fell to pieces under the weak rule of his successors.

Charles the Great is one of the most imposing figures of history,

standing out in sharp contrast against the period of ignorance and brutality in which he lived. He was just and kindly, fond of hunting and of conversation, and a friend of learning and of the fine arts. The numerous legends and romances of which he and his Paladins are the heroes, show how greatly the imagination of the Middle Ages was impressed by his prowess as a soldier and his wisdom as a ruler.

See his Life, translated from the German of Ferdinand Schmidt by George P. Upton (for young people) or by H. W. C. Davis. (*Heroes of the Nations Series.*) Also "The Holy Roman Empire," by James Bryce, the standard history of the empire founded by Charlemagne and ended by Napoleon.

CHARLES II OF ENGLAND. (Vol. 8, p. 187.)

King of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Born in 1630. Son of King Charles I. While he was a boy, the Civil War broke out in which his father was deposed and executed and the young Prince was obliged to seek safety abroad. In 1650 he landed in Scotland and in the following year invaded England with an army of 10,000 men in an attempt to gain the throne, but was utterly defeated by Cromwell at the battle of Worcester and with great difficulty succeeded in making his escape to the continent. Eight years later Cromwell died, and the country fearful of a military despotism, made haste to recall Charles from his long exile and to proclaim him king. His reign was one of the most dishonorable in England's history as he was indolent, dissipated, and without principle and seldom hesitated to sacrifice his country or his friends for the sake of ease or money.

For a vivid picture of England at the time of Charles II see Chapter III of Macaulay's "History of England."

CHARLES OF SWEDEN, THE BOY CONQUEROR. (Vol. 8, p. 200.)

Born in 1682. Crowned King of Sweden (Charles XII) at the age of fifteen. Two years later he was involved in war with three power-

ful nations, Denmark, Saxony, and Russia. Charles conducted the war with astonishing boldness and energy. He first invaded Denmark and brought that country quickly to terms, then subdued Poland, and invaded Saxony, compelling her ruler, the Elector Augustus to sue for peace. Charles was now respected and feared by all the nations of Europe and if his statesmanship had been equal to his military ability he might have succeeded in making himself the most powerful sovereign on the Continent. Lured on, however, by the love of glory he determined to conquer Russia and invaded that country at the head of 46,000 veteran soldiers. Peter the Great, the Russian Czar, adopting the tactics afterwards used against Napoleon, retreated to the interior, laid waste the country behind him, and when the Swedish army was sufficiently exhausted, fell upon it and destroyed it at one blow. Charles escaped to Turkey where he wasted the next three years in intriguing against Russia. In 1714 he escaped from Turkey in disguise and with but one companion, and after an exciting journey succeeded in reaching Sweden. In 1718 he invaded Norway and was killed in battle.

See Voltaire's brilliant "History of Charles XII."

THE CID, OR CID CAMPEADOR (LORD CHAMPION). (Vol. 4, p. 349.)

The most celebrated of Spanish heroes. Rodrigo or Ruy Diaz lived in the eleventh century and was commander of the troops of the king of Leon, a province of Spain. On the assassination of the king, his brother, an enemy of Ruy Diaz gained the throne and banished him. The Moors (a race of Mohammedans that came from North Africa) then held much of Spain and Ruy Diaz took service with them gaining the title of Cid or Lord. He was at length reconciled to the king but was soon after exiled for the second time and became a free lance, serving under different rulers and making himself feared throughout the country by his daring exploits and prowess in battle.

With the aid of his numerous followers, he drove the Moors from Valencia and held that province for five years, winning many victories over his powerful neighbors. He is said to have died of grief in 1099 on hearing that his comrade Alvar Fanez had been defeated by the Moors.

See "Cid Campeador," by H. B. Clark. (*Heroes of the Nation Series.*)

WILLIAM CLARK. (Vol. 8, p. 40.)

American soldier and explorer. Born in Virginia, 1770, served in the American army and shared with Meriwether Lewis the command of the famous Lewis and Clark expedition sent out by President Jefferson to explore the country between the Mississippi and the Pacific. He was afterwards Indian Agent, Governor of Missouri Territory, and Superintendent of Indian Affairs. Died in 1838.

GRACE DARLING. (Vol. 8, p. 221.)

English heroine. 1815-42. She became famous by accompanying her father, a lighthouse keeper of Northumberland, England, in a daring rescue of the survivors of a wreck that occurred near the lighthouse.

ALEXANDER DUMAS. (Vol. 8, p. 341.)

French novelist. Born in 1802. Went to Paris at the age of twenty-one with \$4.00 in his pocket and within a few years acquired wealth and reputation as a playwright and afterwards as a novelist. His work brought him enormous returns but he squandered his money so recklessly that in 1853 he was compelled to leave France in order to evade his creditors, and spent the next nineteen years of his life in wandering over Europe. He died in 1870. Dumas published in all 298 volumes but many of these were written or planned by others under his direction. Although his novels lack depth and insight, he displays in the best of them, such as "The Three Musketeers,"

"Twenty Years After," "The Vicomte de Bragclonne," and "The Count of Monte Cristo," an extraordinary fertility of invention and skill as a narrator that make them among the most absorbing stories ever written.

DAVID GLASGOW FARRAGUT. (Vol. 8, p. 72.)

American naval officer. Born near Knoxville, Tenn., in 1801. At the age of nine years he entered the United States Navy as midshipman on the Essex and accompanied that vessel on her famous Pacific cruise in the War of 1812. He rose steadily in rank and in 1841 was appointed Commander. During the Civil War, he fought with remarkable success on the Northern side, distinguishing himself particularly by his capture of New Orleans and his operations on the Mississippi, and by a daring and successful attack on the Confederate fleet and forts at Mobile Bay. He was raised to the rank of Admiral in 1866 and died four years later at Portsmouth, N. H.

See "David S. Farragut," by James Barnes. (*Beacon Biographies.*)

CYRUS W. FIELD. (Vol. 9, p. 89.)

American financier and projector of the first submarine cable. Born at Stockbridge, Mass., 1819. He became interested in submarine cables in 1854 and determined to construct a line from Newfoundland to Ireland. The cable was laid after many attempts but broke soon after the first message of congratulation was transmitted. In spite of public opinion and financial disaster Field persisted in his effort and in 1866 was finally successful. He died in 1892.

JAMES A. GARFIELD. (Vol. 7, p. 268.)

Soldier, Congressman, and 20th President of the United States. Born in Orange, Ohio, in 1831, and brought up on a farm. He worked his way through college, studied law, and served with distinguished success on the Northern side in the Civil War, rising to the rank of Major-General. From 1863-80 he was a member of the House of

Representatives and a conspicuous figure in national politics. In 1880 he was elected President on the Republican ticket, but only a few months after his inauguration was shot and fatally wounded by a disappointed office-seeker.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. (Vol. 8, p. 89.)

Abolitionist leader. Born in Newburyport, Mass., in 1805. Began life as a printer and journalist. He was bitterly opposed to slavery at a time when there was but little sentiment against it even in the North. In 1831 he started the publication in Boston of *The Liberator* in which he steadily fought against negro slavery until it was ended by the Emancipation Proclamation. As publisher of *The Liberator* and president of the Anti-Slavery Society, Garrison was the subject of bitter attacks by the slaveholders and their sympathizers in all parts of the country and at one time, his life was endangered by a hostile mob in the city of Boston. He died in 1879.

BARTHOLOMEW GOSNOLD. (Vol. 7, p. 401.)

English navigator and explorer. In 1602 he sailed to America with a party of colonists and explored the New England coast but without making a settlement. Five years later he took a prominent part in the settlement of Jamestown, Va., and was one of the first of that ill-fated colony to succumb to disease.

THE BATTLE OF HOHENLINDEN. (Vol. 9, p. 476.)

Fought in December, 1800, between the French under Moreau and the Austrians under Archduke John. The Austrians were defeated and driven from the field with severe loss.

JOHN, KING OF ENGLAND. (Vol. 9, p. 226; Vol. 10, p. 257.)

Son of Henry II and brother of Richard the Lion Hearted. Born in 1167, and crowned King in 1199. His rule was so oppressive and cruel that his nobles turned against him at a time when his power was weakened by a disastrous war with France and by a quarrel with

the Pope; and in 1215 they compelled him to sign the Magna Charta (Great Charter) by which the power of the king was decreased and many important reforms made in the administration of law courts and the government. He died in 1216.

LOUIS JOLIET. (Vol. 8, p. 14.)

1645-1700. Canadian explorer. Born in Canada, acquired a reputation as a fur-trader and crafty woodsman and was appointed by Count Frontenac, Governor of Canada, to explore the Mississippi River. Accompanied by Father Marquette he reached the "Father of Waters" in 1673 and floated down as far as the Arkansas River. On his return, as a reward for his services, he was given the island of Anticosti and later a large estate near Quebec, still in the possession of his descendants.

See "La Salle and the Discoveries of the Great Northwest," by Francis Parkman.

LA SALLE, RENÉ-ROBERT CAVELIER, SIEUR DE. (Vol. 8, p. 14.)

Famous French explorer. Born in 1643, and at the age of twenty-three emigrated to Canada. He devoted himself to the exploration of the Western territory and, after several unsuccessful attempts, managed in 1682 to reach the Mississippi at its junction with the Illinois River, and floated down it to the Gulf of Mexico taking possession in the name of the French King of the immense territory through which it flowed. La Salle returned to Quebec determined to colonize the new country, crossed the Atlantic, interested the King in his project and in 1684 set sail with four ships for the mouth of the Mississippi. On arriving in the Gulf of Mexico La Salle, confused by the numerous lagoons and inlets, landed his expedition at the mouth of a bay which he mistook for the great river. The next two years were spent in fruitless attempts to find the Mississippi or to make their way through the wilderness to Canada. At length, a part of the

small number that had survived the hardships mutinied and treacherously shot La Salle from ambush (1687).

See "La Salle and the Discoverers of the Great Northwest," by Francis Parkman.

MERIWETHER LEWIS. (Vol. 8, p. 40.)

American explorer. Born in 1774 in Charlottesville, Va. Served as officer in the regular army, was private secretary to President Jefferson and in 1803, when the United States was considering the purchase from France of the Louisiana Territory, he was appointed to explore the vast regions west of the Mississippi of which very little was then known. He set out with Captain William Clark, succeeded in safely making the perilous journey to the Pacific Coast and returned with much valuable information regarding the country and Indian tribes that inhabited it. As a reward for his services, Lewis was granted a large tract of land and was appointed Governor of the Louisiana Territory. In 1809, while on his way to the city of Washington, he mysteriously met his death in the cabin of a Tennessee pioneer.

See "Lewis and Clark," by Wm. R. Lighton. (Riverside Biographical Series.)

CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE. (Vol. 9, p. 471.)

An incident in the battle of Balaklava fought in 1854 between the English, French and Turkish allies and the Russians, in the Crimean War. The "Light Brigade" of English cavalry under Lord Cardigan was ordered, through an error, to charge an overwhelming force of Russians across a mile of open ground. They obeyed the command unflinchingly and a few succeeded in penetrating the outer Russian lines. The affair lasted only twenty minutes, but in that time nearly half of the Brigade were killed or captured.

DAVID LIVINGSTON. (Vol. 8, p. 236.)

See List of Authors, Page 109.

DONALD CAMERON OF LOCHIEL. (Vol. 6, p. 389.)

A Scottish chief known as the "Gentle Lochiel." Born in 1695. When the young Pretender, Charles Edward, landed in Scotland in 1745 in an attempt to gain the English throne, Lochiel marched to his support at the head of his numerous forces and distinguished himself in the brief campaign by his ability and humane conduct. When the Pretender's army was routed in the battle of Culloden, Lochiel was severely wounded and with difficulty escaped to France.

LUCKNOW. (Vol. 9, p. 103.)

A city of India defended by the British with great obstinacy in the great Indian mutiny of 1857. The city was held by 1,700 men for twelve weeks against a force of 10,000 natives and after reinforcements arrived, it was besieged for two months more, the garrison finally withdrawing.

LYCURGUS. (Vol. 8, p. 373.)

A great lawgiver of Sparta, one of the states of ancient Greece. He is supposed to have lived about the seventh or eighth century b.c., and to have been the founder of the system of government under which the Spartans became famous for the simplicity of their life and for their prowess in warfare.

DOLLY MADISON. (Vol. 8, p. 75.)

See List of Authors, page 110.

FRANCIS MARION. (Vol. 9, p. 295.)

1732-1795. American soldier. He took a prominent part in the Revolutionary War, commanding a small band of militia and frontiersmen with which he severely harassed the British forces in Carolina, repeatedly surprising large bodies of English soldiers and Tories and escaping to his forest haunts before the enemy could rally. Cool and resourceful, he was one of the ablest partisan leaders in the war and did great service to the American cause in the South.

FATHER MARQUETTE. (Vol. 8, p. 14.)

French Jesuit missionary and explorer. Born 1637. Went to Canada at the age of twenty-nine and six years later accompanied Joliet in his exploration of the Mississippi, descending as far as the Arkansas River. In the fall of the year Marquette was taken sick while on a mission to the Illinois Indians and died before reaching civilization (1675).

See "The Life of Father Marquette," by Reuben S. Thwaites, and also "La Salle and the Discoverers of the Great Northwest," by Francis Parkman.

SIR JOHN MOORE. (Vol. 9, p. 475.)

British general. Born 1761. During the Napoleonic Wars he was sent to Spain with 10,000 men to aid the Spanish in their resistance to the French invasion. When in the interior of the country he learned that Madrid had fallen and that Napoleon was hurrying to crush him at the head of an overwhelming force. His only course was an immediate retreat which he ably conducted, reaching the coast in safety after a march of two hundred and fifty miles through desolate and flooded country and under the constant attacks of the enemy's cavalry. Before the British could embark, they were attacked by the French army under Soult and a desperate battle ensued in which the French were at last repulsed. During the fight Moore was wounded by a cannon ball and died at the moment of victory (1802).

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. (Vol. 7, p. 450; Vol. 8, p. 275; Vol. 9, p. 166.)

Soldier, statesman, and Emperor of France. Born on the island of Corsica, 1769. At the age of ten he entered a military academy and six years later was given a commission as lieutenant in the artillery. In the wars of the French revolution, he attracted attention by his masterly handling of the artillery at the siege of Toulon and was appointed to defend the Convention that governed France after the

Reign of Terror against the attacks of the discontented Parisians. For his able services in this position he was appointed commander of the Army of the Interior. In 1796 he married Josephine de Beauharnais, a beautiful Creole widow and was given command of the army of Italy.

At this time France was at war with England, Austria, and Sardinia. Italy was made up of many states owned or controlled by Austria and offered a rich spoil for the conqueror. Napoleon's military genius was never shown to better advantage than in the Italian campaign of 1797. With a poorly equipped, poorly clad, and unpaid army, the youth of twenty-six drove the Austrians from the country, defeating army after army led by veteran commanders, sent to Paris millions of dollars and priceless art treasures that he seized as war tribute, organized the conquered country into a Republic, crossed the Alps, brought the war to a close when within one hundred miles of Vienna by concluding on his own authority a treaty of peace between France and Austria, and returned to Paris, the hero of the whole nation.

Napoleon now dreamed of rivaling Alexander the Great and humbling England, his country's most determined enemy, by the conquest of India. The government, delighted to be rid of a man so popular and so ambitious, approved his plan and in 1798, he set sail for Egypt with an army of 35,000 men. His plans were frustrated by the destruction of his fleet by the English under Lord Nelson and by the obstinate resistance of the Turks, and after several brilliant but fruitless victories, he returned to France leaving his army behind him. He was hailed as a deliverer by the people who had wearied of misgovernment and were ignorant of his reverses in Egypt, and by threats and skillful intrigues he overthrew the administration and set up a new form of government; securing for himself the office of First Consul which carried with it almost absolute power. Soon after he unexpectedly crossed the Alps, surprised and defeated the Aus-

trians at Marengo, again conquered Italy which had been regained by Austria during the Egyptian campaign, and concluded a treaty of peace with that country and with England on terms very favorable to France.

This period marks the zenith of Napoleon's vigor and ability. Although but thirty years of age he had already shown himself supreme master of the art of warfare and of diplomacy, and he now proved that his genius for administration was no less remarkable. With the assistance of the able men he had gathered about him, he accomplished in a few months' time enough to have given fame to a dozen statesmen — reorganizing the government, regulating the taxes, reconstructing the educational system, codifying the laws, and promoting in every way the prosperity of the French people. At the same time his aggressive diplomacy was extending French power and territory in all parts of the globe.

In 1804, Napoleon was crowned Emperor of France and within a few days England, Russia, and Austria, alarmed by his unscrupulous ambition and rapidly increasing strength, formed an alliance against him known as the Third Coalition. Napoleon's plans for the invasion of England having been foiled by the activities of the English fleet, he hurled his forces at Austria, captured Vienna and defeated the combined armies of Russia and Austria at the great battle of Austerlitz. While this brilliant campaign left Napoleon master of the continent, England, by Nelson's destruction of the French fleet at Trafalgar, gained complete control of the ocean.

In 1806-07, Napoleon made important changes in the map of Europe, forming the South German states into the Confederation of the Rhine, establishing his brother Joseph as King of Naples and his brother Louis as King of Holland. On Prussia's daring to protest, he crushed her in a brief campaign. He also formed an alliance with Russia and attempted to destroy the prosperity of England by prohibiting the other nations from engaging in commerce with her. He

next conquered Portugal and drove the Bourbon kings from Spain, placing his brother Joseph on the throne and his brother-in-law Murat on the throne of Naples. Austria again declared war and was again overwhelmingly defeated, losing much territory: a new kingdom (Westphalia) was carved from Germany for Jerome Bonaparte; Holland and a large part of Italy and Germany were formally annexed to France; the Pope on protesting against the loss of his Italian territory was carried off into captivity; Josephine was divorced and a marriage arranged with Maria Louisa, daughter of the Emperor of Austria.

Napoleon was now at the height of his power. He was master of a continent, worshipped by his nation, feared and obeyed by the proudest sovereigns of Europe. He commanded an army that had never known defeat, his treasury was crammed with the war tribute of vanquished nations, he made and unmade kings and princes at his pleasure. Never in modern history has such power been wielded by a single man. But changes were slowly taking place that foretold his downfall. The commercial blockade of England was causing suffering and dissatisfaction in all parts of the continent and particularly in Russia. Public opinion throughout Europe was gradually turning against him, the common people, a great part of whom had regarded him with admiration, now recognizing the selfishness of his aims and willing at last to throw themselves heart and soul into the struggle against him. Moreover, his boundless ambition and self-confidence were hardening his heart and obscuring his judgment. He was "following his Destiny." Meanwhile all Europe was silently preparing for the great conflict that was now inevitable.

His first check was in Spain. The people of that country had risen against the usurper and after three years of bloody warfare drove the French troops across the Pyrenees. But the first real blow to his power came from Russia. In 1812 that country was driven by Napoleon's fatal commercial policy into an alliance with England and

Sweden. War was declared and Napoleon confidently set out on his great invasion of Russia. The result was complete disaster. He was lured far into the interior. Moscow, where he had planned to pass the winter, was burned, and the country laid waste behind him. Confident that the Russian Emperor would treat for peace he delayed his retreat until October. A severe winter set in. The starving and dispirited troops were harassed on all sides by bands of Cossacks. The country through which they passed was a desert. Of the magnificent army of 400,000 men that had crossed the frontier in June, only 20,000 were left to recross it in December. More serious even than the loss of men was the loss of prestige. Napoleon was no longer invincible, and all Europe, emboldened by his great disaster, slowly closed around him.

Prussia was the first to join the allies, the people rising up as a man to revenge themselves on their conqueror. Austria, before joining, held out an honorable peace, but Napoleon indignantly refused. "Nothing could bend that iron will. Nothing remained but to break it." In August Austria declared war and Napoleon, his country exhausted and stripped of fighting men, faced the combined forces of the most powerful nations of Europe. With wonderful energy he raised a new army and succeeded for a short time in holding the allies in check, but the forces opposing him were too powerful to be withstood. He was slowly driven back, desperately contesting every step of the way, handling his little army of worn out and despondent men with a marvelous skill, and repeatedly defeating and delaying his enemies by the rapidity and daring of his tactics. In November, he again refused to accept a peace that would have left France intact. Within a few months Paris was occupied by the allies. Napoleon's generals and supporters were now rapidly deserting him and on April 11, 1814, he abdicated his throne and was exiled to the island of Elba.

On the 26th of February, 1815, he escaped from Elba and landed

in France where he was welcomed with extravagant joy by the people. He quickly reestablished his power, gathered together a new army, hurried to meet the forces the allies were rapidly assembling, and on the 18th of June, attacked Wellington at Waterloo. The English held their position all day and when their Prussian allies joined them in the evening, the French were completely crushed and the power of Napoleon for ever broken. (See "Battle of Waterloo," page 92). After a vain attempt to escape to America, he surrendered himself to the British and was conveyed to the island of St. Helena where he remained captive until his death in 1821.

Napoleon was supreme master of all the talents that make for greatness. A cool, decisive nature, boundless energy, inflexible will, keen sure judgment, unexampled rapidity in conceiving and carrying out his plans, an ability to inspire soldiers and subordinates with his own activity and confidence — all these combined to give him his unequalled success in warfare and diplomacy. He "was a man who, in each moment and emergency, knew what to do next." He was cold-hearted and self-centered, sacrificing without scruple the individual or the nation that stood between him and his ambition; a lover of power for its own sake, eager alike to direct the petty intrigues of his court and the momentous policies of nations; a born actor, calculating even his outbursts of anger for their effect; and above all supremely alive and capable, exerting his ceaseless activity in every direction and electrifying the world by his superluman energy and power of achievement. Of him Emerson has said, "Here was an experiment, under the most favorable conditions, of the powers of intellect without conscience. Never was such a leader so endowed and so weaponed; never leader found such aids and followers. And what was the result of this vast talent and power, of these immense armies, burned cities, squandered treasures, immolated millions of men, of this demoralized Europe? It came to no result. All passed away like the smoke of his artillery, and left no trace. He left

France smaller, poorer, feebler, than he found it, and the whole contest for freedom was to be begun again."

The best general account of Napoleon is in "The Life of Napoleon I," by John H. Rose. For his military career see "The First Napoleon," by Ropes. For his character read Emerson's Essay "Napoleon; Man of the World" in "Representative Men." An interesting collection of Napoleon's letters, dispatches, remarks, etc., has been compiled in the form of a diary by R. M. Johnston under the title "The Corsican."

LOUIS NAPOLEON. (Vol. 8, p. 291.)

Emperor of France. Born in 1808, son of Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland, brother of the great Napoleon. The death of the Duke of Reichstadt, Napoleon Bonaparte's only son, left Louis Napoleon sole heir to the great name and thereafter the restoration of the empire became his fixed idea. In 1836, he attempted to overthrow the French government but failed utterly and was sent to America where he spent a year. In 1840, he made another unsuccessful attempt and was imprisoned in the fortress of Ham, escaping to England after a confinement of six years. Two years later when a republic had been established in France he returned, was elected president, and in 1852 proclaimed himself Emperor. During his reign, he fought with England and Turkey against Russia in the Crimean War and with Italy against Austria in the Italian War of Independence, intrigued with England against the Northern side during the Civil War, and attempted to establish the Archduke Maximilian on the throne of Mexico. He pushed forward public improvements with energy, constructing railroads, highways, and canals, encouraging manufactures and agriculture and rebuilding and beautifying Paris. In 1870, France confident of her power, declared war against Prussia and was badly beaten. The Emperor was captured by the Prussians and after peace was declared, joined his wife, the Empress Eugénie, in England, where he resided until his death in 1873.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE. (Vol. 8, p. 467.)

1820-1910. English philanthropist. She acquired a world-wide reputation at the time of the Crimean War when she organized a nursing department, and by her energy and ability did much to relieve the sickness and suffering among the English soldiers.

See her Life by Tooley.

OLD IRONSIDES. (Vol. 9, p. 402.)

The frigate Constitution, the most famous vessel in the history of the United States Navy, was launched in 1797. She was Preble's flagship during the war with Tripoli taking an active part in the destruction of the corsairs' power. In the War of 1812, she fought and captured the English men-of-war Guerrière, Java, Picton, Cyane, and Levant and did much to spread the fame of the young nation as a naval power. She was ordered dismantled in 1830, but owing to the public sentiment aroused by Holmes's poem, was rebuilt and used as a training ship. Since 1897, she has been stored in the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard.

See "The Frigate Constitution" by Ira N. Hollis.

ISRAEL PUTNAM. (Vol. 8, p. 33.)

1718-1790. American soldier. Born at Danvers, Mass. He won a reputation as a bold and able soldier in the French and Indian wars, took a prominent part in the opposition to England, and on the outbreak of the Revolution hastily left his Connecticut farm and joined the American forces before Boston, holding command until the arrival of Washington. The last few years of his life were passed in active service as major-general and commander of important military posts.

PAUL REVERE. (Vol. 9, p. 85.)

American patriot. Born in Boston, 1735. Became a goldsmith and engraver. He took an active part in the dispute with England, was a member of the "Tea Party" and on the night of April 18, 1775,

made his famous ride to Lexington to warn Hancock and Samuel Adams of the approach of the British troops, arousing the people on his way. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the State Artillery, served in the Revolution, and died in 1818.

ROBIN HOOD. (Vol. 4, p. 162; Vol. 9, p. 222; Vol. 10, p. 257, under the name of Locksley.)

The hero of a group of English ballads which represent him as an outlaw dwelling in Sherwood forest. Thirty-nine different ballads have been collected of which he is the subject, the oldest of them dating back to about 1400. In the legends, Robin Hood represents the ideals of the people as King Arthur does of the upper classes. He readjusts property, taking from the rich to give to the poor, he is a great sportsman and archer, daring and playful, a lover of the woods and of free life. The most complete collection of Robin Hood ballads is in Professor Childs's "English and Scottish Ballads." The best prose version for young people is by Howard Pyle.

WINFIELD SCOTT. (Vol. 8, p. 66.)

American soldier. Born in Virginia in 1786. Entered the army at the age of twenty-two, and distinguished himself in the War of 1812, particularly at the battles of Queenstown, Chippewa, and Lundy's Lane. In 1841, he was appointed commander of the United States army and led the American troops with great success during the war with Mexico in 1846-48. In 1852, he was the Whig candidate for President but was defeated. He retired from active service at the outbreak of the Civil War and died in 1866.

See his Life by Wright (Great Commanders Series) or "The Giant of Three Wars," by Barnes (for young people).

ALEXANDER SELKIRK. (Vol. 5, p. 73, "Robinson Crusoe"; Vol. 9, p. 482.)

An English sailor whose career suggested to Defoe the story of Robinson Crusoe. Born in 1676. While on a privateering expedition

in 1704, he quarreled with his captain and was put ashore at his request on the island of Juan Fernandez, where he lived in solitude for four years, being rescued at length by a passing ship.

HENRY M. STANLEY. (Vol. 8, p. 260.)

See List of Authors, page 115.

BARON FREDERICK VON DER TRENCK. (Vol. 8, p. 423.)

German adventurer. Born in 1726. He became an officer in the Prussian army but was imprisoned by Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, owing it is said, to a love affair with the king's sister. He escaped in a short time and entered the Austrian army. In 1754, he was rearrested by Frederick the Great and confined for ten years at Magdeburg, during which time he made many desperate but unsuccessful attempts to escape. He was finally released at the request of the Austrian queen and employed on various secret service missions. At the outbreak of the French Revolution he went to Paris as a spectator, was accused of being an Austrian spy and guillotined in 1794.

GEORGE WASHINGTON. (Vol. 6, 348; Vol. 8, p. 456.)

American soldier and statesman. First President of the United States. Born in Virginia in 1732. As a boy he was athletic, an expert rider and a leader among his companions. His education was complete at the age of sixteen and he became a public surveyor. He did his work well and gained the esteem and friendship of the leading men of the colony before he was twenty-one. In 1751, he was appointed major in the militia, entered with zeal into the study of military tactics, and two years later was sent by the Governor to gain information of the French settlement on the Ohio River. He made the long wilderness journey in safety, picked up some valuable information at the French outposts, gained the friendship of several tribes of Indians and came back to Williamsburg the hero of the hour. The next year he commanded the Virginia forces in a small expedition

against the French and Indians and in 1755 was appointed aide to General Braddock, commander of the British army sent over to attack the French and their Indian allies. Washington who had tried in vain to persuade the General to adopt the Indian mode of warfare, assumed command of the provincial troops after the fatal ambuscade and death of Braddock, and by his presence of mind and intrepid courage prevented a still more disastrous defeat.

In 1759, he married Mrs. Martha Custis, and devoted himself to the management of his extensive property. Some time before that, he had gained by inheritance the large estate of Mt. Vernon, and now by his marriage was one of the wealthiest men in the colony. He moved much in society, was a member of the Virginia Legislature and took a prominent part in public affairs. He was one of the delegates appointed to attend the First Continental Congress in 1774, and in the following year he was chosen by that body commander-in-chief of the Continental Army.

For this position he was very well fitted, as he was skilled and experienced in warfare, familiar with the country, and well known throughout the colonies. He assumed command on July 3, 1775, at Cambridge, Mass., and within a few months organized the undisciplined and irregular bodies of militia and volunteers into a compact army. In the six years that followed Washington had need of all his unflinching courage and strength of mind. His little army was repeatedly defeated by the British and suffered severely from lack of food and clothing, Congress was distracted by petty quarrels and hindered more than helped him, some of his own officers conspired against him, the patriots were exhausted and despondent. But at length his perseverance and energy, his absolute honesty and his unselfish devotion triumphed over all obstacles, the colonies were recognized as free and independent and in 1783 Washington resigned his command and retired to private life.

After a few years on his estate he was selected to preside over

the convention that framed the Constitution and in 1788 was unanimously chosen first President of the United States. His administration was marked by the industry, painstaking care and far-sighted wisdom that characterized all his conduct. He made himself thoroughly familiar with the affairs of state and the organization of the different departments, and suggested to Congress many wise laws. He allied himself with neither party, appointing both Hamilton and Jefferson, the leaders of the different factions, to places in the Cabinet. At the close of his term he was unanimously reelected. His second term was somewhat embittered by the violence of party feeling. The French Revolution was in progress, France was at war with England, and many Americans believed we should help our former ally. Washington, realising the danger of foreign alliances, wisely refused and in consequence was attacked with the utmost bitterness by the extreme members of Jefferson's party. In 1796 he declined to serve again and retired to Mt. Vernon followed by the love and veneration of the nation. Here he devoted himself to the care of his estate, keeping in touch, however, with public affairs by means of a very extensive correspondence with the leading men in all parts of the country. He died on December 14, 1799, after a brief illness. His death was deeply mourned both in this country and in Europe as a loss to the world of a noble minded statesman and friend of mankind.

Washington ranks with the world's great soldiers and statesmen. He fought a long and difficult war to a successful conclusion and did more than any other man to establish the republic on a firm basis. What he lacked in dash and brilliancy was made up by his good sense, sound judgment, perseverance and strength of mind. Considering his moral courage, his unselfish devotion to duty, his serene hopefulness under defeat, the integrity of his motives and the services that he rendered to his country, few if any of the world's heroes can be said to have surpassed him.

Two good biographies are those by Horace E. Scudder (for young people) and by Henry Cabot Lodge (American Statesmen Series). See also, "The American Revolution," by John Fiske.

BATTLE OF WATERLOO. (Vol. 9, p. 484.)

The most famous battle in the world's history. Fought on the 18th of June, 1815, between the English, Prussians and their allies under Wellington and Blücher, and the French under Napoleon. (See Napoleon, page 88.) The French began the battle at half past one by a series of unsuccessful attacks on the English line. About three o'clock Napoleon learned that the Prussian army was approaching, having evaded the forces he had sent under Marshal Grouchy to oppose it. It was necessary to take the English position at once and Napoleon ordered it carried at any cost. A furious attack was made along the whole line. The English formed into squares, the outer lines kneeling, their bayonets extended, the inner lines stand-

ing to fire, those in the centre reloading the guns. A deadly artillery fire played over them. Squadron after squadron of cavalry was hurled against them. Several of the squares were almost cut to pieces but as each man fell another stepped forward to take his place and the hedge of steel remained unbroken. In a last desperate effort, Napoleon ordered the Old Guard to charge, but they too were unable to penetrate the English line and were driven back with fearful loss. The English in their turn charged. The French wavered and began to retreat. The Prussian army arrived and immediately went into action. The retreat became a rout and the French army was scattered far and wide. Four battalions of the Guards refused to surrender and perished almost to a man. The actual forces engaged were 74,000 French and 67,000 allies. The losses approximately 31,000 French and 32,000 allies. The result of the battle was the final overthrow of Napoleon and his exile to St. Helena.

See Creasy's "Fifteen Decisive Battles."

AUTHORS OF "THE CHILDREN'S HOUR"

JACOB ABBOTT. Born in Hallowell, Me., in 1803; died in 1879. He was the author of more than two hundred popular volumes for young people, of which the best are "The Rollo Books" and the "Franconia Stories."

JOHN S. C. ABBOTT. Born at Brunswick, Me., in 1805; died in 1877. Brother of Jacob Abbott. Author of "The French Revolution," "History of Napoleon Bonaparte," "History of the Civil War in America," "History of Frederick the Great," and many other volumes of biography and history.

ANDY ADAMS. Born in Indiana, in 1859. Went to Texas when a youth and spent ten years of his life as a cowboy on a cattle ranch. Author of "The Outlet," "A Texas Match-Maker," "The Log of a Cowboy," and other popular books dealing with life on the plains.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. Diplomatist, Congressman, and sixth President of the United States. Born in Quincy, Mass., in 1767; died in 1848. Wrote occasional verses, only a few of which have survived.

See his Life by John T. Morse, Jr., in the American Statesmen Series.

JOSEPH ADDISON. English poet and essayist. 1672-1719. He first distinguished himself in poetry and was granted a pension of £300 a year by the Government before he was thirty. He took a prominent part in politics and held for a short time the high office of Secretary of State, but his fame rests on the sketches known as the "Sir Roger de Coverley Papers" that he contributed to the "Spectator" and the "Tatler." The gayety, kindly humor, and shrewd observation of these sketches and the sweetness and dignity of their style have placed them among the best of the English classics.

See Macaulay's Essay on Addison.

ÆSOP. A Greek writer of fables, said to have been a slave in Samos in the seventh century B.C. It is not known with certainty that such a writer ever lived, as the accounts of his life are contradictory and most of the fables collected under his name appear to have come originally from India. Mr. Joseph Jacobs has edited a collection of Æsop's Fables with an introduction in which he gives an interesting account of their origin and history.

JOHN AIKIN. English author and editor. 1747-1822. With his sister, Mrs. Barbauld, he published a series of volumes for children entitled "Evenings at Home" that met with great success and were translated into almost every European language.

LOUISA MAY ALCOTT. Born in 1832 in Germantown, Pa. Daughter of A. Bronson Alcott, the Concord philosopher and friend of Emerson. After serving a short time as army nurse in the Civil War, she devoted herself to literature, and in 1868 achieved a well-deserved success by the publication of "Little Women." This was followed by "Little Men," "An Old-Fashioned Girl," "Under the Lilacs," "Aunt Jo's Scrap Bag," and many other popular stories for girls. She died in 1888.

There is a very interesting account of her life by Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney entitled "Louisa May Alcott: her Life, Letters, and Journals."

THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH. Born in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1836; died in Boston, in 1907. After a boyhood spent in New England and Louisiana, he entered a New York counting-house, but soon turned to the more congenial work of journalism and literature, producing work both in verse and prose of unusual grace and delicacy. Among his most noteworthy books are "Marjorie Daw, and

Other People," "Prudence Palfrey," "The Queen of Sheba," and "The Stillwater Tragedy" (fiction); "The Story of a Bad Boy," a juvenile classic, partly describing his own childhood; "From Ponkapog to Pesth" (travel); and several volumes of verse.]

See his Life by Ferris Greenslet.

MRS. CECIL F. ALEXANDER. Irish poet. 1818-1895. Best known as a writer of hymns and religious verse. Her two most famous poems are "The Burial of Moses" and "All Things Bright and Beautiful."

WILLIAM ALLINGHAM. Anglo-Irish poet. 1824-1889. Author of "Day and Night Songs," "Songs, Ballads, and Stories," "Flower Pieces, and Other Poems," etc.

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN. Born in Denmark in 1805. His father, a poor shoemaker, died when Hans was nine years old, and the lad, left to his own devices, quitted school and spent his time in reading plays and amusing himself with a toy theatre. His relatives wanted him to learn tailoring, but Hans preferred to become an opera singer or dramatist and at the age of fourteen set out to Copenhagen to seek his fortune. For a time he suffered great hardship and was on the verge of starvation when he managed to attract the notice of some influential people, who detected his talent and sent him to school to complete his education. In 1829, he published a book that was well received, but fame did not come until six years later when "The Improvisatore," a novel, gave him a European reputation. In the same year, he began the publication of his immortal fairy tales. These at first sold slowly, but their fame steadily grew and he continued to write them at intervals until his death in 1875. Besides his enchanting wonder tales and fairy stories, Andersen wrote several novels, of which the best is "Only a Fiddler," and an interesting autobiography entitled "The Story of My Life."

GEORGE ARNOLD. Journalist and poet of New York City. 1834-

1865. Author of "Drift, and Other Poems" and "Poems Grave and Gay."

MATTHEW ARNOLD. English poet and essayist. Born in 1822, a son of the famous Dr. Arnold, head master of Rugby. He was educated at Rugby and Oxford, became private secretary to Lord Lansdowne, and in 1851 was appointed inspector of schools, a post that he held until 1886. He devoted his leisure to the writing of verse and later of critical essays, served for ten years as professor of poetry at Oxford, and twice visited the United States as a lecturer. His death occurred in 1888.

JAMES J. AUDUBON. Born in Louisiana about 1770, the son of a wealthy naval officer. He studied art in Paris, returned to America and lived for ten years on a farm near Philadelphia, devoting himself to the study and painting of birds. In 1808, he married and went West with his wife, determined to seek his fortune, but, instead, lost what money he had and was obliged to support himself by drawing portraits and giving lessons in dancing and fencing. All the time, however, he was adding to his collection of bird drawings and his knowledge as a naturalist. After eighteen years of wandering and hardship he went to England, and by exhibiting his drawings, aroused sufficient interest to enable him to publish them in book form under the title "Birds of North America." After fifteen years more of travel through the American wilderness, he settled in New York City, where he died in 1851.

There is an interesting Life by John Burroughs (Beacon Biographies.)

MARY AUSTIN. Essayist and story-writer of California. Born in 1868. Author of "The Land of Little Rain," "The Basket Woman," "Isidro," etc.

W. E. A. AXON. English author and journalist. Born in 1846. He

has written and edited many volumes principally of local and anti-quarian interest.

SAMUEL WHITE BAKER. Born in London, in 1821. In 1848 he established an agricultural colony in Ceylon and lived there for some years. He later superintended the construction of a railroad connecting the Danube and the Black Sea, and in 1861, set out with his wife to find the mysterious sources of the Nile. After a long and perilous journey, he discovered the Albert Nyanza and solved the problem that had perplexed the world for thousands of years. On his return, he was given command of an expedition to suppress the slave trade in the newly discovered regions and later was appointed governor-general. He subsequently explored and hunted in Japan, India, the United States, and other countries. His death occurred in 1893. Author of "Rifle and Hound in Ceylon," "The Albert Nyanza," "Wild Beasts and their Ways," etc.

SIR ROBERT STAWELL BALL. English astronomer. Born in 1840. Knighted in 1886. Professor of geometry and astronomy at the University of Cambridge. Author of "Starland" (for young people), "Elements of Astronomy," "Stories of the Heavens," "Stories of the Sun," etc.

MARY E. BAMFORD. American writer. Born in California. Author of "My Land and Water Friends" and "Up and Down the Brooks" (studies of insect life), and of many stories for girls.

MRS. ANNA LETITIA BARBAULD. English author. Born in 1743. She began writing verses at an early age, and later achieved a considerable reputation by the publication of "Miscellaneous Pieces in Prose," written in collaboration with her brother, John Aikin. In 1774, she married a clergyman and established with him a boarding school for boys. While engaged in this work, she wrote "Early Lessons for Children" and "Hymns in Prose," and commenced with

her brother the series "Evenings at Home," the best known of her juvenile writings. She died in 1825.

RALPH HENRY BARBOUR. American writer. Born in Cambridge, Mass., in 1870. Author of "The Half Back," "For the Honor of the School," "Captain of the Crew," and many other books for boys.

WILLIAM BARTRAM. Traveler and botanist of Pennsylvania. 1739-1823. Author of "Travels Through North and South Carolina," etc.

ARLO BATES. American author. Born in 1850. Professor of English literature in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Author of "Talks on Writing English" and "Talks on the Study of English" (essays); "The Philistines," "The Puritans," etc. (novels); "Under the Beech Tree," "The Torch Bearers," etc. (verse).

HENRY WARD BEECHER. Born in 1813, at Litchfield, Conn. Son of Lyman Beecher, the famous clergyman, and brother of Harriet Beecher Stowe. In 1837, he was ordained as a minister and after a ten years' pastorate in Indiana, was called to the Plymouth Church of Brooklyn, one of the largest in the country. Here he soon made a national reputation by his eloquent preaching and bold advocacy of abolition, temperance, and other reforms. He was a champion of the Republican party during the Civil War, and in 1863, while in England, upheld the North in a series of stirring lectures that did much to change the attitude of the English people. He died in 1887.

WILLIAM BLAKE. Born in London, in 1757. After a slight education, he was apprenticed to an engraver with whom he remained seven years. In 1809, he published his "Songs of Innocence," followed a few years later by "Songs of Experience," illustrating them himself with etchings as singular as were the poems. His later writings include "The Marriage of Heaven and Hell," "The Book of Thel," and other prophetic books. He lived on the extreme bor-

derland of mysticism, believing that he held familiar intercourse with Moses, Homer, Milton, and other spirits, while the greatness of his genius was made evident by the simplicity and fiery splendor of his work both as a poet and an artist. He died in obscure poverty in 1827.

FRANK BOLLES. New England nature writer. 1856–1894. Author of "Land of the Lingering Snow," "At the North of Bearcamp Water," "From Blomidon to Smoky, and Other Papers," etc.

BENJAMIN F. BOURNE. Captured by the Patagonians while on his way to California in 1849 as mate of a sailing-vessel, and kept prisoner by them for several months. Author of "A Captive in Patagonia."

JOHN BRERETON. English voyager. Born in 1603. A companion of Gosnold in the first English attempt to settle in New England. Author of "A Brief and True Relation of the Discovery of the North part of Virginia."

E. S. BROOKS. American writer and editor. 1846–1902. Author of "Historic Boys," "The Story of the United States," "The True Story of Columbus," "The True Story of George Washington," "The True Story of Abraham Lincoln," "The Century Book for Young Americans," etc.

PHILLIPS BROOKS. Protestant-Episcopal bishop and author. Born in Boston, in 1835. Rector in Philadelphia and Boston, 1859–1891. Bishop of Massachusetts from the latter date until his death in 1893. For many years he was accounted the foremost preacher of America, and exerted great influence as a religious leader.

ABBIE FARWELL BROWN. American writer, now living in Boston. Author of "A Pocketful of Posies" and "Fresh Posies" (Verse); "The Lonesomest Doll" and "The Flower Princess" (fairy tales); "Brothers and Sisters" and "Friends and Cousins" (stories); "In

the Days of Giants," "The Book of Saints and Friendly Beasts," and many other successful books for young people.

ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING. Born in 1806. She was an unusually precocious child and composed an epic poem at the age of eleven. In 1835, her family moved from rural England to London, where for seven years she was confined to her bed by sickness. She continued to write verse, however, and by the publication of "The Seraphim and Other Poems" established her reputation as a poet of unusual depth of feeling and felicity of expression. In 1845, she met Robert Browning, and in the following year was married to him. They made their home in Italy, where she died in 1861 after a married life of great happiness. Her best poems are the so-called "Sonnets from the Portuguese," written during her courtship, and "Aurora Leigh," a romance in blank verse.

ROBERT BROWNING. Born near London in 1812. He early showed his literary tendencies and by the age of twelve had written enough verse to fill a volume. His parents encouraged his taste, and after the publication of "Pauline" (1833) and "Paracelsus" (1835), he devoted himself entirely to the writing of poetry. In 1846, Browning married Elizabeth Barrett, a poet more widely read at that time than he himself, and journeyed with her to Italy, where they lived until her death in 1861. Henceforth he made his home in London, taking an active part in the social and literary life of the metropolis and living to see the formation of the first of the Browning clubs. His death occurred in Venice in 1889.

Among the most important of his works are "Pippa Passes," "Dramatic Lyrics," "Dramatic Romances," "Men and Women," "Dramatis Personæ," and "The Ring and the Book."

See his Life by William Sharp.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT. Born in Massachusetts in 1794. In early life, he began the practice of law, but soon abandoned it for

journalism, moved to New York, and in 1828 became editor of the "Evening Post." His earliest verses were published when he was thirteen, and "Thanatopsis," one of the greatest of American poems, nine years later. The quantity of his poetry is small, the tone usually calm and reserved. His writings include several books of verse, a volume of travels, and translations of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*. He died in 1878.

THOMAS BULFINCH. 1796–1867. A Boston banker whose leisure was devoted to literature. Author of "The Age of Fable," "The Age of Chivalry," "Legends of Charlemagne," "Poetry of the Age of Fable," etc.

JOHN BUNYAN. Born in 1628, in Bedfordshire, England, the son of a tinker. He early came under the spell of the gloomy Puritan theology and by the age of nine was tortured by the thought of the Day of Judgment. At seventeen, he enlisted as a soldier in the war between Parliament and the King, and on his return to Bedford the following year, married a "poor but godly wife." The next few years were spent in intense spiritual agony, a vivid record of which he has left in the work entitled "Grace Abounding to the Chief of Sinners." The innocent diversions of his youth, such as dancing, bell-ringing, and the reading of romances, seemed to him unforgivable sins for which he believed himself forever damned. His troubled spirit at last found relief in preaching, but in 1660 he was arrested under the edict of Charles II for the suppression of all sects except the Church of England, and was thrown into Bedford jail, where he remained, with intervals of partial liberty, for twelve years. While in prison, he supported his family by making tags for boot-laces, and in his leisure wrote many works of a religious character, among them his immortal "Pilgrim's Progress." After his release, he lived in dignity and honor. His fame as a preacher and writer spread rapidly, and he was known throughout a large part of England by the affec-

tionate title of "Bishop" Bunyan. His death occurred in 1688 from a fever contracted while riding on an errand of charity.

ROBERT BURNS. Born in 1759. His father was a small farmer in Alloway, Scotland. Burns began to write poetry at an early age, and in 1786, published a volume containing some of his finest verse. The success of this book drew him to Edinburgh, where he was well received, and made many friends by his generous and warm-hearted nature; through the influence of these friends, he was appointed to a small position in the revenue service but his radical opinions and convivial habits caused him to be regarded with a distrust that was too much for his proud nature to bear and, broken in health and spirits, he died prematurely at the age of thirty-seven.

See Carlyle's *Essay on Burns*.

JOHN BURROUGHS. Born at Roxbury, N. Y., in 1837. In early life he was successively a teacher, journalist, farmer, and clerk in the Treasury Department in Washington. For many years, he has lived in New York State, devoting himself to nature observations and literature, and has gradually come to be regarded both in this country and in England as the greatest of living nature writers. Author of "Wake-Robin," "Winter Sunshine," "Locusts and Wild Honey," "Whitman: A Study" and other volumes of nature essays, verse, and criticism.

ISABEL BUTLER. American writer now living near Boston. Translator of "The Song of Roland" and "Tales from the Old French."

GEORGE GORDON, LORD BYRON. Born in 1788 of a noble and distinguished family and educated at Cambridge University. He had a head and face of great beauty and an athletic frame, but was incurably lame. His first verses were a failure, but in 1811, on his return from travels in the East, he published the first two cantos of "Childe Harold," and found himself at once famous. Owing to

criticism of his private life, he went into exile on the Continent in 1816 and never returned to England. In 1823, he took part in an expedition for the liberation of Greece and died the following year at Missolonghi.

Byron's personality and writings exerted a remarkable fascination over his contemporaries, and for nearly half a century the literature of all Europe was influenced by the fiery spirit of revolt that is the dominant note of his poetry.

THOMAS CAMPBELL. Born in Glasgow, in 1777. He made an early reputation as a poet by the publication of his "Pleasures of Hope." After a journey on the Continent, during which he witnessed the Battle of Hohenlinden, he returned to London, where he passed the rest of his life. His extensive prose writings gained him a pension from the Government, but he is now remembered only for his lyric poems. He died in 1844.

ROSA NOUCHETTE CAREY. English author. Her first novel was published in 1868, and since then she has written about thirty popular stories for girls.

PHŒBE CARY. American poet. 1824–1871. Born in Ohio. Came to New York with her sister Alice in 1852, and was for many years prominent in the literary and artistic society of that city. Author of "Poems of Faith, Hope, and Love," etc.

MIGUEL DE CERVANTES SAAVEDRA. Spanish novelist. 1547–1616. At the age of twenty-three, he enlisted as a soldier against the Turks, lost a hand in the great naval battle of Lepanto, was captured by the Moorish pirates, and taken as a slave to Algiers, where he remained for five years. On his return to Spain, he married and took up literary work, writing verses, a romance, short stories, and about thirty plays. He was appointed tax-gatherer, became involved in financial difficulties, and after a long and costly law-suit was thrown into prison for debt; while there he began

"Don Quixote," his masterpiece, and one of the greatest of all works of fiction. The rest of his life was spent in poverty and distress.

COLLEY CIBBER. English actor, dramatist, and poet laureate. 1671–1757. Manager of Drury Lane Theatre and author of many plays and poems, most of them long since forgotten.

ALFRED J. CHURCH. English educator and writer. 1829–1912. Author of "Heroes of Chivalry and Romance," "Pictures from Greek Life and Stories," "Stories from Homer," "Stories from Livy," and many other adaptations of classic authors and stories of ancient life.

SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE. Born in Devonshire, England, in 1772. He left college to enter the army, but soon abandoned this uncongenial career for literature and in 1796 published his first volume of poems. Two years later he toured the Continent with Wordsworth, and on his return he settled in the Lake district of England near his fellow poet. To relieve the pains of rheumatism, he began to take opium and fell victim to a habit from which he was never able completely to extricate himself. He passed the latter part of his life in London at the house of a friend, dying there in 1834.

Although one of the greatest critics and philosophers of his period, Coleridge is best known as a poet, his three finest poems, "Kubla Khan," "Christabel," and "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner," being alone sufficient to place him among the foremost writers of English verse.

ELIZA COOK. English poet. 1818–1889. Author of "The Old Armchair," and several other popular verses.

ROSE TERRY COOKE. A Connecticut poet and writer of short stories of country life. 1827–1892. Author of "Somebody's Neighbors," "The Sphinx's Children," "Happy Dodd," etc.

AUTHORS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

JAMES FENIMORE COOPER. Born in Burlington, N. J., in 1789. When he was a year old, his father moved to Otsego Lake, N. Y., and there the lad gained the knowledge of frontier life and Indian traits that he afterwards used to such advantage in the Leather-Stocking Tales. After two years at Yale, he shipped before the mast, and he later served as midshipman in the United States Navy, resigning in 1811 to devote himself to farming. After a few years, he took up literary work, and in 1821 he wrote "The Spy," a story of the Revolution. The success of this book induced him to move to New York and settle down in earnest as a novelist. Within the next few years, he published "The Pioneers," "The Pilot," "Lionel Lincoln," and "The Last of the Mohicans," which is usually considered his masterpiece. After seven years abroad, he returned to New York, and by his criticism of the crudities of American society became the object of bitter attacks in the press. These he responded to by libel suits, conducting his own cases and winning almost every one. He died in 1851 at his home in Cooperstown, N. Y.

WILLIAM COWPER. English poet. Born in 1731. After leaving school, he entered a lawyer's office, but ill health and periods of insanity prevented him from leading an active life, and induced him to seek tranquillity in the country, where he lived in retirement, devoting himself to literary pursuits. He died in 1800.

GEORGE W. COX. English clergyman and author. Born in India, 1827; died in 1902. Author of "Mythology of the Aryan Nation," "History of Greece," and other books, most of them dealing with myths and folk-lore.

DINAH MARIA MULOCK CRAIK. English novelist. 1826-1887. Better known by her maiden name of Miss Mulock. Her reputation rests principally on "John Halifax, Gentleman," a novel of the English middle classes that met with remarkable success.

T. CROFTON CROKER. Irish antiquary and writer. 1798-1854.

Author of "Fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ireland," "Legends of the Lakes," etc.

ALLAN CUNNINGHAM. Scottish poet. 1785-1842. Author of romances, some poems of considerable length, and several beautiful and spirited songs.

RICHARD HENRY DANA, JR. 1815-1882. A noted lawyer of Boston, better known as the author of "Two Years before the Mast," the story of a voyage round the Horn made in 1837 by the author while an undergraduate of Harvard.

GEORGE WEBB DASENT. English author. Born in the West Indies in 1820. Died in 1896. Editor of "Fraser's Magazine" and assistant editor of the London "Times." Translator of the "Younger Edda," "Story of Burnt Njal," "Gisli, the Outlaw," "Popular Tales from the North," and other Scandinavian sagas and stories.

THOMAS DAY. English author and philanthropist. 1748-1789. He sympathized with the colonies at the time of the American Revolution and aided their cause with his pen. The "History of Sandford and Merton," a standard book for children for many generations and the work by which he is now remembered, appeared in 1783.

DANIEL DEFOE. Born in London, 1661. He first became famous as a pamphleteer and exerted considerable influence by his articles on political subjects. These, at length, gave offense to the Government, and in 1703, he was sentenced to the pillory and to prison. After his release, he again plunged into journalism, founding a magazine and writing an enormous number of pamphlets on political and social subjects. The success of "Robinson Crusoe" (issued in 1719) led him to turn his attention to story-writing, but none of his other novels approach his masterpiece in interest or popularity. His death occurred in 1731.

CHARLES DICKENS. Born near Portsmouth, England, in 1812.

His family were poor and his education slight, but he read with delight the works of Fielding, Defoe, Goldsmith, Cervantes, and other great authors that he found in his father's library. Soon after the family's removal to London, they fell into dire poverty, his father was arrested for debt, and Charles was obliged to earn his living in a blacking factory. After a short time, their circumstances became somewhat easier; Charles was able to take lessons in shorthand and obtained a position as a reporter in the police courts and later in Parliament. In 1833, he contributed to a magazine the tales and essays afterwards published as "Sketches by Boz." These were quite successful, and, shortly after, Dickens was given the opportunity to furnish the text for a series of pictures to be drawn by Seymour, a popular illustrator. This was the inception of "The Pickwick Papers." Seymour died soon after the project was started, and "Phiz" (Hablot K. Browne) took his place. The story, which was issued in monthly numbers, became immensely popular after the introduction of Sam Weller, and was read with delight by all of England, lifting Dickens almost in a day from obscure poverty to fame and comparative wealth. "The Pickwick Papers" was followed by "Oliver Twist," "Nicholas Nickleby," "Barnaby Rudge," "Old Curiosity Shop," "Christmas Stories," and, after a visit to the United States in 1842, "American Notes" and "Martin Chuzzlewit," both of which sorely wounded American pride. "David Copperfield," usually considered his greatest novel, was published in 1850. "Bleak House," "Hard Times," "Little Dorrit," "A Tale of Two Cities," "Great Expectations," and "Our Mutual Friend" followed in regular succession and were impatiently awaited by an immense audience in England and America. In 1850, he successfully started a magazine entitled "Household Words," and, in 1867, again visited the United States, meeting with an enthusiastic reception. He died three years later while writing "The Mystery of Edwin Drood."

The standard Life of Dickens is by Forster.

EMILY DICKINSON. An American poet whose entire life was passed at Amherst, Mass., in great seclusion. Three volumes of her poems have been published since her death in 1886.

CHARLES LUTWIDGE DODGSON (LEWIS CARROLL). English author. Born in 1832. Lecturer on mathematics at Oxford and author of many books on that subject. At the same time that he was publishing his mathematical treatises, he wrote under the pseudonym of Lewis Carroll the delightful volumes of prose and verse for children, of which the best and most popular are "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking-Glass." He died in 1898.

GEORGE A. DORSEY. American anthropologist and professor at the University of Chicago. Born in 1868.

PAUL B. DU CHAILLU. Born in New Orleans in 1835 of French parentage and educated in Paris. In 1855, he came to the United States, was naturalized, and soon after went on an exploring expedition to Africa, returning in four years with a gorilla, the first ever brought to civilization, and forty hitherto unknown species of birds. He made a second trip to Africa in 1863, and later traveled in Norway, Sweden, Lapland, and Finland. His death occurred at St. Petersburg in 1903. He was the author of many books, most of them written for young people, of which the most popular are "My Apingi Kingdom," "Life Under the Equator," "The Country of the Dwarfs," "Stories of the Gorilla Country," and "The Land of the Midnight Sun."

MARIA EDGEWORTH. Born in 1767, in Ireland. Her earliest works were on education and were written with her father, who was also an author. In 1800, she published her first and best novel, "Castle Rackrent," a story of Irish life that attained immediate popularity. Among her other books are "Belinda," "Leonora," and "Tales of Fashionable Life." She was particularly successful as a

writer of stories for children, and the collections published under the formidable titles of "Parents' Assistant," "Moral Tales," and "Early Lessons" are the best of that period. She died in 1849.

CHARLES L. EDWARDS. American professor of biology. Born in 1863. Author of many scientific works.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON. The greatest of American essayists. Born in Boston, in 1803. He was educated at Harvard, taught school for a short time and in 1829 was ordained as Unitarian minister in Boston. After a pastorate of three years, he retired from the pulpit and visited Europe, where he formed a life-long friendship with Carlyle. On his return, he made his home in Concord, and in 1836 published his first volume of essays under the title, "Nature." Lyceums were at that time being established throughout the country, and in these he lectured with great success, publishing his lectures afterwards under the titles, "Essays," "Conduct of Life," "Society and Solitude," etc. His lecturing tour of England established his reputation abroad, and long before his death he was regarded as the intellectual leader of America. As a poet, also, Emerson ranks high, and "The Rhodora," "The Humblebee," "The Snowstorm," "The Concord Hymn," and others are among the best poems in American literature. He died in 1882.

DAVID EVERETT. 1770-1813. A journalist and author of Boston, Mass., remembered only for his poem "The Juvenile Orator."

JULIANA HORATIA EWING. English writer of stories for children. 1841-1885. Author of "Jackanapes," "The Story of a Short Life," "The Land of Lost Toys," etc.

SIR SAMUEL FERGUSON. Irish poet and antiquarian. 1810-1886. Author of "Lays of the Western Gael," "Hibernian Nights Entertainment," etc.

EUGENE FIELD. 1850-1895. A journalist and author of Chicago,

whose poems for and about children are justly popular. Author of "A Little Book of Western Verse," "Love Songs of Childhood," "With Trumpet and Drum," etc.

JAMES T. FIELDS. 1816-1881. Boston publisher and editor. Author of "Yesterdays with Authors," "Ballads and Other Verse," etc.

PERCY FITZGERALD. British writer and critic. Born in 1834 in Ireland. Author of many biographies and works relating to the theatre.

ALCÉE FORTIER. Professor in Tulane University and an authority on the folk-lore of Louisiana. Born in 1856.

MARY FRERE. Daughter of Sir Henry Frere, a noted British administrator of India and South Africa. Author of "Old Deccan Days," a collection of Hindoo fairy tales.

HENRY FRITH. English writer. Author of "The Biography of a Railroad Engine," "Triumphs of Modern Engineering," etc.

JOHN GIBB. English writer and professor. Born in 1835. Author of "Gudrun, Beowulf, and Roland" and many articles on theological and historical subjects.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH. Irish poet, novelist, and playwright. Born in 1728. After graduating from Trinity College, Dublin, he went to London, and for years lived in bitter poverty, barely supporting himself by incessant toil with his pen. His efforts at length brought him recognition and the friendship of Samuel Johnson, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Edmund Burke, and other noted men of the time, but, worn out by his lifelong struggle and overwhelmed by debt, he died in 1774 at the height of his fame. His best known works are the two long poems, "The Deserted Village" and "The Traveller"; "She Stoops to Conquer," a play; and "The Vicar of Wakefield," one of the most delightful of all English novels.

HANNAH FLAGG GOULD. 1789–1865. A poet of Newburyport, Mass., whose verse is simple but pleasing. The author of “Rhymes and Poems for Children,” “The Golden Vase,” etc.

THOMAS GRAY. English poet. Born in London, in 1716. After leaving college, he traveled on the Continent with Horace Walpole, and, on his return to England, he settled in Cambridge, where, in 1769, he was made professor of modern history. He led a retired and studious life and published but few volumes, as he was a most exacting critic of his own writings. The “Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard,” the work for which he is now remembered, is one of the most perfect poems in the English language. He died in 1771.

WILLIAM ELLIOT GRIFFIS. American author and clergyman. Born in 1843. Pastor in Schenectady, Boston, and Ithaca, N. Y. An authority on Japan, where he was for some time a teacher. Author of “Japanese Fairy Tales,” “Japan: in History, Folk-Lore, and Art,” “Brave Little Holland,” and many other books, most of them for young people.

WILHELM AND JAKOB GRIMM. Wilhelm, 1786–1859; Jakob, 1785–1863. Born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany. Professors in Göttingen and later in Berlin. The brothers Grimm were among the world's greatest philologists and antiquarians and the authors of many scientific works of great importance. By the publication of the fairy tales and wonder stories that they collected among the German peasants in the course of their scientific researches, they founded the study of folk-lore and gave to the world a volume that has ever since been one of the most popular of all books for children.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE. Author and clergyman of Boston. 1822–1909. After his graduation from Harvard he became a Unitarian pastor in Worcester and later in Boston, where he remained until his death, taking an active part in philanthropic and civic activities and exerting a nation-wide influence. “The Man Without a

Country,” the most famous of his writings, was first published in the “Atlantic Monthly” in 1863. Another influential book of his and one that has led to the formation of many charitable organizations is “Ten Times One is Ten.” He has also written a Life of Washington, “Franklin in France,” “A New England Boyhood,” and many other works.

LUCRETIA P. HALE. American writer and sister of Edward Everett Hale. 1820–1900. Best known by her humorous books for young people, “The Peterkin Papers” and “The Last of the Peterkins.”

SARAH JOSEPHA HALE. 1788–1879. Philadelphia writer and for forty years editor of “The Lady's Book.” It was largely through her influence that Thanksgiving became a national holiday. Author of “Women's Record” and many volumes of sketches, stories, poems, etc.

BASIL HALL. British naval officer, traveler, and writer. 1788–1844. Author of “Travels in North America” (a book that aroused great indignation in this country when first published), “Voyages and Travels,” etc.

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS. Author and journalist of Atlanta, Ga. 1848–1908. He started life as a printer's apprentice, studied law, turned to journalism, and, in 1890, became editor of the “Atlanta Constitution,” to which paper he contributed his delightful studies of Afro-American folk-lore. No other author has succeeded so well in portraying the Southern negro, and his Uncle Remus stories have become classics, appealing to both young and old. Author of “Nights with Uncle Remus,” “Little Mr. Thimblefinger,” “Aaron in the Wildwoods,” etc.

FRANCIS BRET HARTE. American short-story writer. Born in Albany, N. Y., in 1839. At fifteen he caught the gold fever and set out to California, where he was successively a miner, school-teacher,

printer, reporter, editor, and Secretary of the United States Mint. From 1868 to 1870, he edited the "Overland Monthly," contributing to it "The Luck of Roaring Camp," "The Outcasts of Poker Flat," "Plain Language from Truthful James," and other of his best stories and poems. After 1878, he made his home abroad, serving as a consul in Germany and in Scotland, and finally removing to England, where he passed the latter part of his life, dying in 1902.

See his *Life by Merwin*.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE. Born in Salem, Mass., in 1804. After graduating from Bowdoin, he returned to Salem, and in 1828 he published "Fanshawe," his first work of fiction, followed by "Twice-Told Tales." The cool reception these works met with from the public induced him to accept a position as weigher in the Boston Custom House at \$1200 a year. After losing his place in 1841, he joined for a short time the Brook Farm coöperative community and soon after married, making his home at the Old Manse in Concord. As he was still unable to make a living from literature, he accepted the post of surveyor of the Custom House at Salem, writing while there, "The Scarlet Letter," his greatest work and a novel that at once gave him a reputation both in this country and in England. After the election of his friend and schoolmate Franklin Pierce to the presidency, he was appointed consul at Liverpool, and he spent seven years abroad, a record of which he has left in the English, French, and Italian Notebooks, and "Our Old Home." Another work of this period is "The Marble Faun." He died in 1864, a few years after his return to America, and was buried in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery at Concord, close by his fellow-townsmen, Emerson and Thoreau.

WILLIAM CAREW HAZLITT. Born in London, in 1834, a grandson of William Hazlitt, the famous essayist. Author of "A History of the Venetian Republic" and several volumes of biography, essays, and poems, and editor of many collections of plays, letters, etc.

J. T. HEADLEY. 1833-1897. A popular historical writer of Newburg, N. Y. Author of "Napoleon and His Marshals," "Life of Oliver Cromwell," "Washington and His Generals," etc.

P. C. HEADLEY. Clergyman and writer, cousin of J. T. Headley. 1819-1903. Author of many books, principally biographies.

FELICIA DOROTHEA HEMANS. English poet. 1793-1835. Her shorter poems are rich in pathos and sentiment, and many of them have long been favorites both in England and America.

GEORGE HERBERT. English poet. Born of a noble family in 1593, died in 1633. After trying in vain to secure a place at court, he entered the church, passing the last years of his life as rector in a country village. He was a man of great learning and piety and the author of some of the finest sacred lyrics in the language.

HERODOTUS. Born in 484 B.C., in a Greek colony of Asia Minor. While a young man he was sent into exile, and he spent several years in traveling through Persia, Egypt, Thrace, and other countries. In 447 B.C., he went to Athens, then at the period of its greatest brilliance and culture, and by readings from his unfinished history, won the admiration of the intellectual leaders of the city and was voted a large sum of money by the people. In 444 B.C., he joined a party of colonists bound for southern Italy and nothing further is known of him. Herodotus took for the theme of his history the great struggle between Europe and Asia, beginning with the Siege of Troy and culminating in the invasion of Xerxes. Into this theme he wove a vast number of traveler's tales, anecdotes, descriptions, etc., making his history one of the most delightful of all classic works.

ROBERT HERRICK. English poet and vicar of the Church of England. 1591-1674. His songs and lyric poems, published under the titles, "Hesperides" and "Noble Numbers," are among the most melodious and graceful in English literature.

THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON. Born in 1823 in Cam-

bridge, Mass. After graduating from Harvard, he entered the ministry, leaving it in 1858 to take an active part in the anti-slavery campaign in Kansas and elsewhere. He served with distinction in the Civil War as colonel of the first regiment of freed slaves, and at the close of the war devoted himself to literature, writing "A Young Folks' History of the United States," "Army Life in a Black Regiment," and many volumes of biographies, essays, and poems, and doing notable work for the advancement of education and woman's rights. He died in Cambridge, in 1911.

FLORENCE HOLBROOK. Educator and writer of Chicago. Author of "The Book of Nature Myths," "Northland Heroes," and a number of text-books.

JOSIAH GILBERT HOLLAND. American journalist and author, 1819–1881. School superintendent in Vicksburg, Miss., Assistant Editor of the "Springfield Republican," founder of "Scribner's Monthly" (now the "Century Magazine"), and author, under the pen name of Timothy Titcomb, of many volumes of fiction and verse.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. Born in Cambridge, Mass., in 1809. After studying medicine at Harvard and in Paris, he settled in Boston in 1836, publishing the same year his first volume of verse. In 1857, the delightfully witty and brilliant "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," contributed to the "Atlantic Monthly," brought him international fame. Among his other works are "The Professor at the Breakfast Table," and "The Poet at the Breakfast Table," both in the style of "The Autocrat," though less popular, "Elsie Venner," a novel, and many poems. He died in Boston, in 1894.

HOMER. A semi-legendary Greek poet reputed to have composed or put into final form the Iliad and probably the Odyssey, the two greatest epic poems in the world's literature, and works that have never been surpassed in vividness of description, vigor of action, and

nobility of style. Nothing whatever is definitely known of his life, but it is judged by references in the poems that he lived between the ninth and twelfth centuries B.C. To the Greeks, Homer was both Bible and Shakespeare. Many people knew the Iliad by heart, and criticism and lexicography originated in the study of these poems. The most widely read translations at present are the simple and literal version of Lang, Leaf, and Myers (Iliad) and Butcher and Lang (Odyssey). Among the best of the versions in blank verse is that by Bryant.

FRANCIS HOPKINSON. 1737–1792. Author and lawyer of Philadelphia, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and member of Congress. His witty and patriotic writings had considerable influence in politics during and after the Revolution.

AUGUSTUS HOPPIN. American writer and illustrator. 1828–1896. Author of "Recollections of the Auton House," and several novels.

JULIA WARD HOWE. Poet, philanthropist, and social reformer of Boston. 1819–1910. Before the Civil War she edited with her husband the "Boston Commonwealth," an anti-slavery journal, and later devoted herself to woman suffrage, prison reform, etc. "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," her most popular poem, was inspired in 1861 by seeing the soldiers marching to the tune of "John Brown's Body." Her verses have since been collected under the title, "From Sunset Ridge, Poems Old and New."

MARY HOWITT. English author. 1799–1888. Her writings are chiefly for young people and are very numerous, including stories, verse, histories, scientific works, and travel, written both separately and in collaboration with her husband, William Howitt.

THOMAS HUGHES. English author and politician. 1823–1896. Educated at Rugby school, under the famous Dr. Arnold, and at Oxford. In 1856 he published "Tom Brown's School Days," a book

that has never been surpassed as a vivid, manly story of schoolboy life. "Tom Brown at Oxford" followed, and, a few years later, "Alfred the Great," a noteworthy account of the famous English king. He was for many years a member of Parliament and a leader in the movement for the betterment of the conditions of the working classes.

VICTOR HUGO. Born in France, in 1802. He made an early reputation as a poet and dramatist, and as a leader of the Romantic movement was for more than half a century the most prominent figure in French literature. In 1852 he published his famous attack on Louis Napoleon for the seizure of Imperial power, left France, and for several years resided in the Island of Guernsey, returning to Paris after the collapse of the Empire. He died in 1885 and was buried with kingly magnificence. Although one of the greatest French poets of the nineteenth century, Hugo is best known in this country by his novels, "Les Misérables" (published simultaneously in ten languages in 1862), "Ninety-three," "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," "Toilers of the Sea," etc.

LEIGH HUNT. 1784–1859. English poet, essayist, and editor and a prominent figure in English literature of the early nineteenth century. He is the author of many poems, of which the best known are "Abou Ben Adhem" and "The Story of Rimini," and of several volumes of essays and biographies.

JEAN INGELOW. English poet and novelist. 1820–1897. Author of "Mopsa, the Fairy," several novels, and a volume of verse.

WASHINGTON IRVING. Born in New York in 1783. He studied law, traveled in Europe, and in 1807 published "Salmagundi," followed two years later by "A History of New York from the Beginning of the World to the End of the Dutch Dynasty, by Diedrich Knickerbocker," a whimsical volume that met with great success. After the publication of "The Sketch-Book of Geoffrey Crayon,

Gent.," the most popular of all his works and a model of graceful humor and pure English, he again visited Europe, spending four years in Spain and writing "The Conquest of Granada," "The Alhambra," and a Life of Columbus. From 1841 to 1846 he served as United States Minister at Madrid. His death occurred in 1859 at Sunnyside, his country-seat near Tarrytown, N. Y.

HELEN HUNT JACKSON. American poet and novelist. 1831–1885. Besides her books for young people she wrote several novels, of which the best is "Ramona," a powerful romance of Indian life in Southern California.

JOSEPH JACOBS. British writer and editor. Born in Australia in 1854. Educated at Cambridge University. Resided in England and in the United States. Best known for his excellent collections of folk and fairy tales.

SARAH ORNE JEWETT. 1849–1909. An American writer whose life was passed at South Berwick, Maine, her birthplace, and in Boston. Her quiet, sympathetic stories of New England country life hold a high place in American literature. Among the best of her works are "The King of Folly Island and other People," "The Country of the Pointed Firs," and "The Queen's Twin, and Other Stories." She has also written several excellent stories for girls.

BEN JONSON. English dramatist and poet. 1573–1637. After serving in the English army on the Continent, he returned to London and became a successful actor and dramatist. During the reign of King James he was chiefly employed in producing masques and entertainments for the court, and enjoyed high favor with the king and the nobility. He died in 1637 and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where his grave is marked with a stone bearing the inscription, "O rare Ben Jonson."

ELISHA KENT KANE. Born in Philadelphia, in 1820. He served as a surgeon in the United States Navy in Asia and Europe, took part

in the Mexican War, and in 1850 joined the Grinnell Expedition to the Arctic regions in search of Sir John Franklin. Three years later he again sailed to the Arctic in command of the ship Advance. After exploring a large extent of country he was forced to abandon his vessel, but at length reached civilization after a journey by sled of twelve hundred miles. He wrote accounts of his explorations under the titles, "United States Grinnell Expedition" and "The Second Grinnell Expedition." Died in 1857.

ANNIE KEARY. 1825-1879. English novelist and writer of stories for children and author with her sister, E. Keary, of collections of myths and fairy tales.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY. American lawyer. 1780-1843. During the British attack on Baltimore in 1814 he was detained over-night on an English ship, to which he had gone on an errand under a flag of truce, and in the morning, seeing the Stars and Stripes still waving over Fort McHenry, wrote his famous song "The Star-Spangled Banner."

HARRY M. KIEFFER. American clergyman and writer. Born in 1845. Enlisted at sixteen as a drummer in a Pennsylvania regiment during the Civil War and served for three years, publishing his experiences in the popular "Recollections of a Drummer-Boy."

CHARLES KINGSLEY. Born in Devonshire, England, in 1819, graduated from Cambridge University and entered the Church of England. He took an active part in the religious and intellectual life of the period, was a leader in the demand for social reform and better conditions for workers and wrote many successful novels, stories for young people, and poems. Among the best of his novels are "Westward Ho," "Hypatia," "Hereward the Wake," and "Alton Locke." Of his books for young people, "The Water Babies" and "The Heroes" are already classics. He died in 1875.

RUDYARD KIPLING. Born in Bombay, in 1865. He was brought

to England while a child and educated at the United Service College, returning to India to engage in journalism. During the next seven years he wrote for the Indian newspapers many of his best stories and poems, including those afterwards published as "Plain Tales from the Hills," "Soldiers Three," "In Black and White," and "Barrack-Room Ballads," and in 1888 he set out for England by way of China, Japan, and the United States, arriving in London to find himself internationally famous. In 1892 he married and lived for several years in Vermont. During the Boer War he went to South Africa as war correspondent, and since then he has made his home in England, traveling extensively in different parts of the world. Kipling's writings are unusually varied, including short stories, poems, a volume of travel, two novels, and some of the best stories for young people ever written, among them, "The Jungle Books," "Captains Courageous," "Just So Stories," "Stalky & Co.," "Puck of Pook's Hill," and "Rewards and Fairies."

CHARLES AND MARY LAMB. Charles Lamb was born in 1775. He was educated at Christ's Hospital School and worked in the office of the East India House until 1825, when he was retired on a pension. In 1820 he joined the staff of the "London Magazine," to which he contributed a series of essays and sketches, the charm and delicate humor of which are unequalled in English literature. With his sister, Mary, he rewrote for children the plays of Shakespeare and published a volume of poems that have been recently reprinted. Charles Lamb died in 1834, and his sister in 1847.

JOHN LANGHORNE. English poet and clergyman. 1735-1779. Author of a volume of verse and translator of "Plutarch's Lives."

LUCY LARCOM. American poet. Born in Beverly, Mass., in 1826; died in 1893. For many years editor of "Our Young Folks." Author of several volumes of poems, an autobiographical account of "A New England Girlhood," and a number of devotional books.

EDWARD LEAR. 1812-1888. English artist and poet, whose humorous verse, "Book of Nonsense," "Laughable Lyrics," etc., illustrated by himself, have delighted young and old.

DAVID LIVINGSTONE. Born in Scotland, in 1813. While working in a cotton factory, he attended an evening school and gave himself an excellent classical and scientific education. He also studied medicine and divinity, and in 1840 was ordained as a missionary and sent to South Africa. He gained the friendship of the native chiefs, learned their languages and commenced a systematic exploration of the interior, penetrating to the Zambesi River, discovering the Victoria Falls, and crossing the entire continent from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean. He was received with great honor on his return to England, published "Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa," and was appointed British Consul on the east coast of Africa. In 1866 he again started for the interior, and as nothing was heard from him for several years, a relief expedition headed by H. M. Stanley was sent out, finding him at length near Ujiji. After parting from Stanley in 1872 he continued his explorations, but in the following year, worn out by hardship and privation, he died in an African village. His heart was buried beneath a tree by his native followers, his body brought to England, and placed in Westminster Abbey.

LIVY, TITUS LIVIUS. Roman historian. Born in B.C. 59, probably of a noble family, in what is now the city of Padua. He came to Rome about B.C. 31 and lived there for many years, forming a friendship with the Emperor Augustus and gaining great fame by the publication of his history of Rome. This originally consisted of 142 volumes, of which only 35 have been preserved. Although his work makes no pretence to the exactness of modern historians, the charm and brilliancy of style have placed its author at the head of Roman historians and prose-writers of the Augustan age. He died in Padua, A.D. 17.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW. Born in Portland, Maine, in 1807, a descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins, whose fame he afterwards perpetuated in "The Courtship of Miles Standish." After graduating from Bowdoin College and studying for three years in Europe, he became professor of modern languages at Bowdoin and later at Harvard. In 1854 he resigned his professorship, and thereafter he lived quietly at the famous Craigie House in Cambridge until his death in 1882. Besides his poetry he is the author of two romances, a volume of travel, and a translation of Dante's "Divine Comedy."

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. Born in Cambridge, Mass., in 1819, graduated from Harvard, and in 1841 issued his first volume of poems. Recognition came with the publication in the "Boston Courier" of the "Biglow Papers," and in 1855 he succeeded Longfellow as professor of modern languages at Harvard. For several years he was editor of the "Atlantic Monthly" and joint editor of the "North American Review," contributing to these magazines some of his best work in both verse and prose. In 1877 he was appointed minister to Madrid, and three years later he was transferred to London where he served with distinction for five years. He died in 1891 at "Elmwood," his home in Cambridge.

Lowell was the most versatile of American literary men and has left a solid reputation as a poet, essayist, critic, diplomat, and public speaker. His "Commemoration Ode" is one of the greatest American poems and the "Biglow Papers" were most original and effective, while his critical essays did much to awaken an appreciation in this country of the great masters of literature.

ROBERT TRAILL SPENCER LOWELL. American clergyman and author, brother of James Russell Lowell. 1816-1891. Missionary in Bermuda and Newfoundland, rector, teacher, and professor at Union College. Author of several volumes of stories and poems.

THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY. Born in Leicestershire, Eng., in 1800. By the age of three he was a great reader, at seven he wrote a Universal History, and at ten he composed poems and ballads and treatises. After graduating with high honor from Cambridge, he devoted himself to literature, and in 1825 he began to contribute to the "Edinburgh Review" a series of brilliant essays that are unsurpassed in vigor and eloquence of style, and in knowledge of literature and history. These at once brought him fame and a few years later a seat in Parliament. Here he made a remarkable success, quickly becoming one of the leaders of the Whig party and receiving in 1834 an appointment to the Supreme Council of India. On his return to England he was again elected to Parliament. He served for two years in the Cabinet, and on the loss of his seat in 1847, commenced his greatest work, the "History of England from the Accession of James II." The success of this history was unprecedented, and in America its sale surpassed that of any work except the Bible. In 1857 he was created Baron Macaulay of Rothley, and he died two years later, leaving his history unfinished.

GEORGE MACDONALD. Scottish novelist and poet. 1824-1905. Author of many popular stories of Scotland and several volumes of verse.

GUY HUMPHREYS McMASTER. Poet and jurist of New York. 1829-1887. "Carmen Bellicosum," his most popular poem, was contributed to the "Knickerbocker Magazine" in 1849.

DOLLY MADISON (Dorothea Payne Todd). 1772-1849. Wife of James Madison, fourth President of the United States, and for many years a conspicuous figure in Washington society.

FRANCIS MAHONEY. Irish poet, priest, and newspaper correspondent. 1804-1866. The prose and verse that he contributed to magazines under the pseudonym of "Father Prout" was collected and published after his death as "Reliques of Father Prout."

SIR THOMAS MALORY. Author of "Morte d'Arthur," a collection and translation of the legends of King Arthur and his court, and the first notable prose romance in English. Nothing is known of Malory, except that he was a knight and that he completed his great work in 1469 or 1470. "Morte d'Arthur" was printed by Caxton, the first English printer, in 1485 and has been the source of most subsequent versions of the King Arthur stories.

FLORENCE A. MERRIAM (Mrs. Florence Merriam Bailey). Ornithologist. Born in New York State, in 1863. Author of "Birds through an Opera-Glass," "Birds of Village and Field," "Handbook of Birds of the Western United States," etc.

HUGH MILLER. Scottish geologist and writer. 1802-1856. While working as a stone-mason he studied geology, and he later wrote several popular books on that subject. He also wrote a volume of poems and "My Schools and Schoolmasters," an interesting account of his early life.

JOAQUIN MILLER. American author. Born in Indiana, in 1841. Went West while a boy and was successively miner, express messenger, editor, lawyer, and judge. Since 1887 he has lived in California and devoted himself to literary work.

OLIVE THORNE MILLER (Harriet Mann Miller). Born at Auburn, N. Y., in 1831. As Harriet Mann she began writing over the pseudonym "Olive Thorne," and when, in 1854, she was married to Watts T. Miller, she added the "Miller" to her pen-name. Author of many excellent bird books and stories for young people, including "Kristy's Queer Christmas," "What Happened to Barbara," "The First and Second Books of Birds," "True Bird Stories," "Bird Ways," "The Bird our Brother," etc.

JOHN MILTON. Born in London, in 1608. After his graduation from Cambridge University, he passed six years on his father's country estate, writing while there "L'Allegro," "Il Penseroso,"

"Comus," and "Lycidas," four poems that are among the most perfect ever written and alone sufficient to place him with the greatest of English poets. In 1639 he traveled in Italy and met Galileo, but, hearing of the Civil War that had broken out in England, he hastened home, plunged into religious and political controversy, and became the chief defender of the Puritan government. In 1649 he was appointed Latin Secretary of the Commonwealth, but incessant writing destroyed his eyesight and after the restoration of Charles II he lived quietly in the country, writing "Paradise Lost" and "Paradise Regained," the greatest epic poems in the English language. He died in 1674.

CLEVELAND MOFFETT. American editor and writer. Born at Boonville, N. Y., in 1863. Author of "Real Detective Stories," "Careers of Danger and Daring," and several novels.

CLEMENT C. MOORE. Poet and educator of New York City. 1779-1863. "A Visit from St. Nicholas" was written for his own children and appeared without his knowledge in a newspaper.

THOMAS MOORE. Born in Dublin, in 1779, and graduated from Trinity College. He settled in London and by the publication of "Irish Melodies" became one of the most popular poets of England. "Lalla Rookh" was his most ambitious work, but his fame now rests on his melodious songs and lyrics. He died in 1852.

HANNAH MORE. English writer and philanthropist. 1745-1833. Best known as a prolific tract-writer and for her work in founding Sunday schools.

CLARA MORRIS. American actress. Born, in 1849, in Toronto, Canada, and reared in Cleveland, Ohio. She came to New York in 1870 and soon made a reputation as an actress of unusual ability. Since 1885 she has devoted herself principally to literary work, writing several volumes of stories and of personal recollections.

CHARLES NORDHOFF. 1830-1901. An American journalist and writer who served for nine years in his youth as a sailor on merchantmen and in the navy. Author of "Man-of-War Life," "Whaling and Fishing," "The Merchant Vessel," and several volumes devoted to politics and sociology, of which the best is "Politics for Young Men."

ADELAIDE O'KEEFE. Irish poet and novelist. 1776-1855. Daughter of John O'Keefe, a popular dramatist. Joint contributor with Ann and Jane Taylor to "Original Poems for Infant Minds."

OVID (Publius Ovidius Naso). Roman poet. B.C. 43-A.D. 18. He studied for the law, but after his father's death devoted himself to the writing of verse, winning a high place among the writers and wits of the day and enjoying the friendship of the Emperor Augustus and his family. In A.D. 8 he was exiled for an unknown reason to a village on the Danube, where he died in the year 18.

YEI THEODORA OZAKI. Her father is a distinguished Japanese nobleman, her mother an Englishwoman. She was educated in England, and after spending some time in Italy as secretary of Marion Crawford, she returned to Japan and devoted herself to teaching and literature. She was married in 1904 to the Mayor of Tokio. Author of "The Japanese Fairy Book," "Warriors of Old Japan," and other volumes dealing with the Island Kingdom.

GEORGE HERBERT PALMER. American educator and writer. Born in Boston, in 1842. He studied at Harvard and in Germany and is at present professor of philosophy at Harvard. Translator of the *Odyssey* of Homer and the *Antigone* of Sophocles; author of several volumes of essays and addresses and of "The Life of Alice Freeman Palmer," a remarkable biography of his wife, who was a prominent educator and president of Wellesley College.

FRANCIS PARKMAN. Born in Boston, in 1823. While a student

at Harvard he chose for his lifework the writing of a history of the French power in North America and devoted all his energies to preparation for his great task, visiting during vacations the scenes of the struggle, studying the Indians and in 1846 spending several months with the Dakotas among the Black Hills and the Rocky Mountains. Despite ill health caused by over-exertion, he pushed forward the work, publishing in 1851 "The Conspiracy of Pontiac," followed by "Pioneers of France in the New World," "The Jesuits in North America," "La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West," "The Old Régime in Canada," "Count Frontenac and New France under Louis XIV," "Montcalm and Wolfe," and "A Half-Century of Conflict." As his eyesight failed him he was obliged to dictate much of his work, but in spite of all difficulties he succeeded in completing the series and in producing a history that has rarely been surpassed in vividness and interest. He died at Jamaica Plain, Mass., in 1893, a year after the publication of the last volume.

JAMES PARTON. American writer of biography. 1822-1891. Author of Lives of Voltaire, Franklin, Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, and many others.

JOHN HOWARD PAYNE. American editor and playwright. 1791-1852. Author of many successful plays, but now remembered chiefly by his song "Home, Sweet Home," written in 1823, while in Europe, for his play "Clari, the Maid of Milan." In 1842 he was appointed American Consul in Tunis, Africa, and he died there ten years later.

JOSEPHINE PRESTON PEABODY (Mrs. L. S. Marks). American writer and instructor in English literature at Wellesley College. Author of "Old Greek Folk Stories," "The Book of the Little Past" (verse for children), "The Piper" (a drama), "Singing Leaves" (poems), and other volumes of plays and verse.

NORA PERRY. Born in Massachusetts, in 1832; died in 1896.

Author of many volumes of stories and poems, principally for young people.

ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS (Mrs. Herbert D. Ward). American writer and philanthropist. Born in Andover, Mass., in 1844; died in 1911. Author of "The Gates Ajar," "Hedged In," "A Singular Life," and many other novels, several books of short stories, two volumes of verse, and several stories for girls, of which the best are "The Gypsy Series."

PLINY, THE YOUNGER (Caius Plinius Cæcilius Secundus). Roman author and public official. Born, 62 A.D. He held many high offices and was reputed to be one of the most learned men of his age, but is now remembered for the collections of letters that he left, of which the most interesting are two describing the eruption of Vesuvius and one asking the Emperor Trajan for advice as to the treatment of the new and stubborn sect of Christians.

PLUTARCH. Greek writer and scholar. Born in Bœotia, 46 A.D. He studied in Athens, visited Egypt and Italy, remaining for some time in Rome, where he gave lectures and enjoyed the friendship of prominent men, returned to Greece, and devoted the remainder of his life to literature and to conversation with the friends and disciples who had gathered around him. The best known of his writings are the Lives of prominent Greeks and Romans. These supplied Shakespeare with several of his plots and have had a wide influence in literature. Besides the Lives he wrote many volumes of essays and dialogues. His death occurred between 120 and 130 A.D.

EDGAR ALLAN POE. Born in Boston, Mass., in 1809. He was adopted as a child by a merchant of Richmond, Va., by whom he was given a good education both in America and England. After leaving the University of Virginia, he was put to work in his adopted father's office, but business was distasteful to him and he soon escaped to Boston, where he published, in 1827, his first volume of

poems. In the same year he enlisted in the army, where he served for two years with honor. At the end of that time he entered West Point, but was soon dismissed for neglect of duties. His adopted father soon after died, leaving him nothing, and henceforth Poe's life was a continual struggle with poverty. He lived at different times in Baltimore, Richmond, Philadelphia, and New York, serving on the editorial staffs of various magazines and making a scanty living with his pen. His death occurred in Baltimore, in 1849.

Poe's work has had a profound influence on literature throughout the world and particularly in France. "Annabel Lee," "The Raven," "The Haunted Palace," "The City in the Sea," "To Helen," and a few more of his poems are unsurpassed in American literature for beauty and magic of sound, his tales of fantasy stand alone in imaginative power, and his detective stories are the best of their kind ever written.

MARGARET JUNKINS PRESTON. American author. 1825-1897. Born in Philadelphia; resided in Virginia and Maryland. Author of "Old Songs and New," "Colonial Ballads," and several other volumes of verse.

LOUISE DE LA RAMÉE (Ouida). English novelist. Born in 1839. The last years of her life were spent in Florence, where she died in 1908. Author of several volumes of stories for children and of many novels, of which the best is "Under Two Flags."

RODOLPH ERIC RASPE. Born in Hanover, Germany, in 1737. Made a reputation as a mineralogist and published several books; was accused of theft and fled to England in 1775, where he held various positions and continued to write books and catalogues on scientific subjects. In 1785, while short of money, he published in London "Baron Munchausen's Narrative of his Marvellous Travels and Campaigns in Russia," a collection of absurdly impossible stories, partly composed of tales he had heard in his youth from an old sol-

dier of that name, and in part of material taken from various jest-books, etc. The work was immensely popular, and many editions were issued. Most of these were enlarged by the publishers by the addition of similar stories culled from ancient and modern literature, so that the work of Raspe constitutes only a small part of the material now published under his name.

AGNES REPPLIER. American essayist. Born in 1855 at Philadelphia and educated at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Torresdale, Pa. Author of several volumes of unusually delightful and brilliant essays, including "In the Dozy Hours," "In Our Convent Days," "Essays in Idleness," etc.

CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS. Canadian poet and story-writer. Born in New Brunswick, in 1860, and now living in New York. He was for several years professor in King's College, Nova Scotia, resigning in 1895 to devote himself to literature. Author of "Heart of the Ancient Wood," "The Kindred of the Wild," and other stories of animal life that are both interesting and true to nature, several novels and a few volumes of verse.

SAMUEL ROGERS. English poet. 1763-1855. A man of wealth and hospitality, he played a prominent part for many years in the literary and social life of London, enjoying the friendship of most of the contemporary writers. He published several volumes of poems, of which "The Pleasures of Memory" is the most famous.

JOHN RUSKIN. English author, art critic, and reformer. Born in London, in 1819, of a wealthy family, and graduated from Oxford. In 1843 he published the first volumes of "Modern Painters," a revolutionary work on art and artists that had a great influence and directly resulted in the Pre-Raphaelite movement in painting. This was followed by many volumes of essays and lectures on art, literature, and political economy, of which the most famous are "Sesame and Lilies," "Ethics of the Dust," and "The Crown of Wild Olive."

He lectured with great success, was for several years professor of art at Oxford, and spent his fortune in philanthropic and educational work. He died in 1900.

MARGARET ELIZABETH SANGSTER (born Munson). American poet, journalist, and writer for children. Born in 1838, in New Rochelle, N. Y.; died in 1912. She served on the editorial staffs of "Harper's Young People," "Harper's Bazar," and other magazines, and published several volumes of essays and verse.

JOHN GODFREY SAXE. American poet. Born in Vermont, in 1816; died in 1887. Author of several volumes of humorous verse.

SIR WALTER SCOTT. Born in Edinburgh, in 1771. Studied in the University of Edinburgh, was admitted to the bar, and in 1799 was appointed sheriff. In his spare time he began the writing of poetry, publishing in 1802 the first volumes of his "Border Minstrelsy" and three years later "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," a work that met with an unprecedented success. During the next ten years he wrote "Marmion," "The Lady of the Lake," "Rokeby," and several more narrative poems, besides editing the works of Dryden, Swift, and others. In 1814 he turned from verse to novel-writing and in "Waverley" surpassed even the splendid success of his earlier poems. This was followed in rapid succession by "Guy Mannering," "The Antiquary," "Old Mortality," "Ivanhoe," "Quentin Durward," "The Talisman," and the rest of the Waverley Novels. During this time he built his famous mansion at Abbotsford, where he entertained with lavish hospitality. In 1826 by the failure of a publishing house in which he was partner, he was involved to the extent of over a million dollars. Determined that no one should suffer loss, he resolutely set to work to pay off the creditors, and within the next two years realized for them nearly \$200,000. The task was too great, however, and his health gave way. A trip to Italy on board a man-of-war that the government had placed at his dis-

posal failed to benefit him, and in 1832 he returned to Abbotsford to die.

HORACE ELISHA SCUDDER. Author and editor of Boston. 1838-1902. Best known for his popular books for young people,— "Seven Little People," "The Bodley Books," "The Children's Book," etc. He edited for several years the "Atlantic Monthly" and published notable volumes of essays and biographies, of which the best are his Lives of Washington and of James Russell Lowell.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. The world's greatest poet and dramatist. Born in 1564 at Stratford-on-Avon, the son of a prosperous glover and the third child in a family of eight. He was brought up in the quiet English countryside, married at eighteen, and in 1585 or 1586 went to London, where for seven years nothing is known of him. In 1592 he is mentioned as a rising actor and had probably already commenced the writing of plays. In 1596 his only son died, and in the following year he began the purchase of an estate in his native town. Having prospered as an actor and dramatist, he retired to Stratford about 1611 and lived there quietly until his death, which occurred in 1616.

PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY. One of the greatest of English lyric poets. Born in 1792 of an old English family. He was expelled from Oxford for publishing a tract on atheism. He married at twenty, led a wandering life for several years in England and Ireland, went to Italy, and in 1822 was drowned through the overturning of a pleasure boat. Besides his longer and more important poems, "Queen Mab," "The Revolt of Islam," "Prometheus Unbound," etc., he wrote many odes and lyrics of haunting beauty.

FRANK DEMPSTER SHERMAN. Educator and poet of New York. Born in 1860. At present professor in Columbia University. Author of "Lyrics for a Lute," "Little-Folk Lyrics," and other volumes of verse.

LYDIA HUNTLEY SIGOURNEY. Poet and educator of Connecticut. 1791-1865. She was one of the first Americans to attempt higher education for women and she maintained with great success a select seminary for young ladies at Hartford, Conn. Author of about fifty volumes, principally verse, and the editor of many more.

EDWARD ROWLAND SILL. American poet and essayist. Born in Windsor, Conn., in 1841. Died in 1887. He resided principally in the West and held for several years a professorship in the University of California. Author of several volumes of poems of unusual delicacy.

WALTER W. SKEAT. English philologist and writer. Born in 1835. Professor at Cambridge University. Editor of many reprints of early texts, etc., and author of works on etymology and kindred subjects.

SAMUEL FRANCIS SMITH. New England clergyman and hymn-writer. 1808-1895. "My Country, 'tis of Thee," his most famous song, was first sung in the Park Street Church, Boston, on the Fourth of July, 1832.

SEBA SMITH. Newspaper editor and humorist. Born in Maine, in 1792; died in 1868. Author of many poems and parodies that were immensely popular in their day.

ROBERT SOUTHEY. English writer and poet laureate. 1774-1843. Southey was one of the most notable figures in the literature of his period, and the author of a large number of works in prose and verse, including several long epic poems, a Life of Nelson, "Chronicles of the Cid," "The Doctor" (containing the classical nursery tale "The Three Bears"), and several volumes of history.

WILLIAM ROBERT SPENCER. English poet and wit. 1769-1834. He was a grandson of the third Duke of Marlborough and a friend of Pitt, Sheridan, and other notables of the period.

SIR HENRY MORTON STANLEY. Born in Wales, in 1841. He came to America at the age of sixteen, enlisted in the Confederate army, was captured at Shiloh, escaped, and returned to Wales. The following year he went to New York, joined the Federal navy, and at the close of the war served as a newspaper correspondent in an Indian campaign. In 1868 he accompanied a British expedition to Abyssinia, and shortly after he was commissioned by the "New York Herald" to find Livingstone, the African explorer, from whom nothing had been heard for some time. Starting from Zanzibar, with two hundred men, he soon found Livingstone, furnished him with supplies, and returned to Europe in 1872. Two years later he again set out for Africa, and explored the Congo territory and the sources of the Nile, emerging on the Atlantic coast after a thrilling and perilous journey of seven thousand miles. In 1879 he went to Africa for the third time, and he then spent five years in exploring the interior, founding stations, and making treaties with the native chiefs. At the end of that time he was given command of an expedition for the relief of the Governor of the Soudan and again crossed the Dark Continent, marching for months through the dense tropical jungle and enduring unexampled hardships. In 1890 he returned to England, was knighted, and entered Parliament. He died in 1904. Among his books are, "How I Found Livingstone," "Through the Dark Continent," "In Darkest Africa," and an unfinished Autobiography which was completed by his widow.

EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN. American poet and critic. Born at Hartford, Conn., in 1833; died in 1908. He was graduated from Yale, served as a newspaper correspondent in the Civil War, and in 1865 entered Wall street as a broker, retiring in 1900. In addition to his poems he has written several volumes of critical essays and edited "A Victorian Anthology," "An American Anthology," and other works.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. Born in Edinburgh, in 1850. He studied law, but turned to literature, contributing to magazines the stories and essays afterwards published as "The New Arabian Nights," "Virginibus Puerisque," etc. In 1879 he journeyed to America, and he spent two years in California, where he married. Success came with the publication in 1883 of "Treasure Island," a thrilling tale of adventure. This was followed by "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," and by "Kidnapped," "David Balfour," and "The Master of Ballantrae," three vivid stories of Scotland. Always a semi-invalid, he set out in 1888 to the South Seas in quest of health and settled in Samoa, where he died in 1894. Beside the works mentioned, he is the author of "The Merry Men, and Other Tales," "Prince Otto," "The Wrecker," and other novels, several volumes of travel and essays, a volume of poems, "A Child's Garden of Verse," etc.

JONATHAN SWIFT. The greatest of English satirists. Born in Dublin, in 1667. He went to England at the age of twenty-one, served for several years as secretary to Sir William Temple, a noted statesman and writer, was appointed a vicar of the Church of England and published "A Tale of a Tub," the greatest of his satirical works. In 1711 he was made editor of the "Examiner," the organ of the Tory party in England, holding for three years a conspicuous place in society and politics. On the death of Queen Anne, he was appointed Dean of St. Patrick's in Dublin, and in 1724 by the publication of the Drapier letters (an attack on the injustice done to the oppressed Irish), he became the hero of Ireland. Soon after, he achieved his greatest success in "Gulliver's Travels," a story of wonderful adventures written as a satire on mankind, but now best known as a children's classic. He died in 1745.

EVA MARCH TAPPAN. Educator and writer of Worcester, Mass. Born in 1854. Editor of "The Children's Hour" and author of many

popular books for young people, including "In the Days of Alfred the Great," "Old Ballads in Prose," "England's Story," "Our Country's Story," "American Hero Stories," "Story of the Greek People," "When Knights Were Bold," etc.

NAHUM TATE. Born in Dublin, in 1652. Poet Laureate of England from 1692 until his death in 1715. Except for the beautiful hymn "While Shepherds Watched their Flocks by Night," his verse has long since been forgotten.

ANN AND JANE TAYLOR. English writers of verse for children. Authors of several volumes, of which the best known are "Original Hymns for Infant Minds." Ann was born in 1782 and died in 1866; Jane was born in 1783 and died in 1824.

SIR JAMES EMERSON TENNENT. British traveler, politician, and writer. Born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1804; died in 1869. Author of several books on Ceylon, volumes of travel, etc.

ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON. One of the greatest of English poets. Born in Lincolnshire, in 1809, and educated at Cambridge University, issuing while in college his first volume of verse. By the publication in 1842 of a collection that included "Locksley Hall," "Break, Break, Break," and other of his best shorter poems, he for the first time gained public recognition and a fame that steadily grew, until, at his death, he was regarded as among the most notable figures of the Victorian era. He was made poet laureate in 1850 and a peer in 1884. His life was passed quietly at his homes in the Isle of Wight and at Aldworth, Surrey, at which latter place he died, in 1892. His longest and most important poems are "Idylls of the King," "In Memoriam," and "The Princess." He also wrote many lyrics and songs of great beauty and a number of dramas of which the best are "Becket" and "Queen Mary."

WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY. Born in Calcutta, in

1811, coming to England at the age of six. He was educated at the Charterhouse School, a vivid picture of which he has left in "The Newcomes," and at Cambridge. He traveled on the Continent, studied art in Paris, married, settled in London, and began to contribute to the magazines the humorous sketches afterwards published as "The Yellowplush Papers," "The Paris Sketch-Book," etc. He also wrote extensively for "Punch." In 1846 "Vanity Fair" appeared and immediately placed its author among the greatest of English novelists. This was followed within a few years by "Pendennis," "Henry Esmond," "The Newcomes," and "The Virginians." In 1852 and 1855 he made successful lecturing-tours in America. He died in 1863.

CELIA THAXTER. 1836-1894. An American poet who spent her girlhood and much of her after life on the Isles of Shoals, where her father was lighthouse-keeper. Author of several volumes of poems and verse for children.

EDITH M. THOMAS. American poet. Born in Ohio, in 1854. Author of "The Inverted Torch," "In the Young World," and several other volumes of poems.

MAURICE THOMPSON. Poet and novelist of Indiana. 1844-1901. Author of "A Tallahassee Girl," "Stories of the Cherokee Hills," and several volumes of verse.

HENRY DAVID THOREAU. The greatest of American nature writers. Born in Concord, Mass., in 1817, and graduated from Harvard. He taught school for a short time and lived for a few years at Emerson's house. During most of his life he supported himself by odd jobs of surveying, pencil-making, etc., devoting the greater part of his time to nature observation and writing. The best of his works and one of the most original and delightful books in American literature is "Walden," an account of two years spent in a cabin by Walden Pond in Concord. Among his other books are "A Week on the

Concord and Merrimack Rivers," "The Maine Woods," and "Cape Cod." He died in 1862. See Lives by H. S. Salt and F. B. Sanborn.

BRADFORD TORREY. American nature writer and essayist. Born in Weymouth, Mass., in 1843. He lived near Boston till 1909, when he removed to Santa Barbara, Cal. Author of "Birds in the Bush," "A Rambler's Lease," and other volumes of accurate and delightfully written sketches of out-of-door life.

JOHN TOWNSEND TROWBRIDGE. American story-writer and poet. Born in Ogden, N. Y., in 1827. Taught school in Illinois, worked as a journalist in New York and Boston, and is now living in Arlington, Mass. Author of many excellent stories for boys, of which the best are "The Drummer Boy," "Cudjo's Cave," "The Three Scouts," "The Jack Hazard Series," and "The Tide-Mill Series." He has also written several noteworthy volumes of verse and an autobiography entitled "The Story of My Life."

VIRGIL (Publius Vergilius Maro). The greatest of Roman poets. Born near Mantua, b.c. 70, the son of a small farmer. He studied in Rome, but lost his father's estate in the turmoil of the Civil War. Through the generosity of Mæcenas, a wealthy patron of literature, he was relieved of his financial difficulties and allowed to devote himself to study and writing. In b.c. 19 he set out for Greece and he died shortly after in Athens. His works include the *Æneid*, the national epic of Rome and one of the world's greatest poems, the Eclogues, and the Georgics, a poem on agriculture and country life. There is a good translation of the *Æneid* by Cranch.

ISAAC WATTS. English clergyman and hymn-writer. 1674-1748. Author of many theological works and of several volumes of hymns and sacred poems.

WILLIAM WESTALL. English writer. Born in 1834. Author of several volumes of travel and many popular novels.

AUTHORS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

HENRY KIRK WHITE. English poet. 1785-1806. Two volumes of his poems were published after his early death by his friend Robert Southey.

RICHARD WHITEING. English journalist and novelist. Born in 1840. Author of several popular stories, of which the best known is "No. 5 John St.," a vivid picture of life in the London slums

WALT WHITMAN. Born on Long Island, in 1819. He was educated in New York, became a newspaper writer and editor, and in 1855 published his first volume of poems, "Leaves of Grass," a book that attracted little attention until praised by Emerson, but which has since been recognized throughout the English-speaking world as containing some of the most splendidly vital and inspiring of modern poems. He served through the Civil War as an army nurse, was given a clerkship in the Treasury Department at Washington, and in 1873 moved to Camden, N. J., where he lived quietly until his death in 1892. See his Life by Bliss Perry.

JOHANN RUDOLF WYSS. Swiss writer and professor. 1781-1830. Author of "The Swiss Family Robinson," a young people's classic and the best of the many imitations of "Robinson Crusoe."

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER. Born at Haverhill, Mass., in 1807, of a Quaker family. In his early life he served as editor of various newspapers and magazines, vigorously supporting the abolitionist cause in verse and prose. In 1840 the office of the "Pennsylvania Freeman," an anti-slavery paper of which he was then editor, was sacked and burned by a mob. On his return to New England, he made his home in Amesbury, Mass., where he passed the rest of his life. He died in 1892.

KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN (Mrs. George C. Riggs). Born in Philadelphia, in 1857, and educated at Andover, Mass. She went to

California in 1876, and organized at San Francisco the first free kindergarten on the Pacific, meeting with remarkable success as a teacher. In 1888 she moved to New York City, where she has since lived, passing the summer at Hollis, Maine, among the scenes she has made famous in her delightful stories of New England life. Author of "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," one of the best of all stories of girlhood, "New Chronicles of Rebecca," a continuation, "Mother Carey's Chickens," "The Diary of a Goose Girl," "The Birds' Christmas Carol," "Timothy's Quest," and other excellent stories; and of "Penelope's Experiences" (travel in England, Scotland, and Ireland). With her sister, Nora A. Smith, she has written "Children's Rights" and "The Story Hour" and edited "The Crimson Classics," a collection of poems and stories for young people.

CHARLES WOLFE. Irish clergyman and poet. 1791-1823. His most famous poem, "The Burial of Sir John Moore," was first published anonymously in a newspaper of 1816.

FRANCIS C. WOODWORTH. 1812-1859. Author of "Uncle Frank's Home Stories" and other tales and poems for children that were once quite popular.

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH. Born in Cumberland, Eng., in 1770. After his graduation from Cambridge University, he spent some time on the Continent, publishing shortly after his return to England his first poems. In 1797 he settled in rural England near the home of Coleridge, and he soon after published with him a volume entitled "Lyrical Ballads" that marked an epoch in English verse-writing. After a winter in Germany, Wordsworth settled at Grasmere in the Lake District of England, where he lived quietly, making occasional journeys to the Continent and tours of Scotland and England. He was made poet laureate in 1843 and died seven years later.

Wordsworth was the leader of the movement for a simple and natural poetry as against the artificiality of the eighteenth-century verse. Of the best of his work, Matthew Arnold has said, "Nature herself seemed to take the pen out of his hand and to write for him with her own bare, sheer, penetrating power."

CHARLOTTE M. YONGE. English magazine-editor and novelist. 1823-1901. Author of a hundred and twenty-five volumes, of which the most popular are "The Heir of Redcliffe," a novel, "The Dove in the Eagle's Nest," a historical romance, and "The Daisy Chain," a story for girls.

INDEX

Aaron in the Wildwoods, Harris, 16.
 Abbé Constantin, Halévy, 76.
 Abbot of Innisfallen, Allingham, 52.
 Abbott, Ernest II., On the Training of Parents, 77.
 Abbott, Jacob, Franconia Stories, 33;
 Rainbow and Lucky, 33; Rolfe Books, 33; Malleville, 33.
 Abbott, John S. C., Christopher Carson, 44; Daniel Boone, 44; David Crockett, 44; History of Napoleon Bonaparte, 47.
 Abbott, Lyman, Home Builder, 77.
 Academy Song Book, Levermore, 66.
 Adams, Andy, Log of a Cowboy, 40;
 Wells Brothers, 40.
 Adams, John Quincy, Poems of Religion and Society, 52.
 Addison, Poetical Works, 52.
 Adelberg, Clean Peter, 64.
 Admiral's Caravan, Caryl, 19.
 Adrift on an Ice-Pan, Grenfell, 40.
 Adventures among Hunters and Trappers, Young, 38.
 Adventures in the Wilderness, Murray, 38.
 Adventures of a Brownie, Craik, 18.
 Adventures of Billy Topsail, Duncan, 72.
 Adventures of Captain Bonneville, Irving, 45.
 Adventures of Captain Horn, Stockton, 72.
 Adventures of Capt. John Smith, Roberts, 51.
 Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, Clemens, 75.
 Adventures of Odyseus, Marvin, Mayor, and Stowell, 24.
 Adventures of Oliver Twist, Dickens, 70.
 Adventures of Pinocchio, Collodi, 19.
 Adventures of Sherlock Holmes, Doyle, 73.
 Adventures of Tom Sawyer, Clemens, 75.
 Adventures of Ulysses, Lamb, 24.
 Aesop, Fables of, 17.
 Age of Chivalry, Bulfinch, 27.
 Age of Fable, Bulfinch, 22.
 Aiken and Barbauld, Evenings at Home, 33.
 Aladdin, Lowell, 58.
 Aldrich, Aleo Yeaton's Son, 52; Before the Rain, 52; Maple Leaves, 52; Marjorie Daw, 36; Marjorie's Almanac, 52; Poems, 52; Story of a Bad Boy, 67; Turkish Legend, 52; Voice of the Sea, 52.
 Aleo Yeaton's Son, Aldrich, 52.
 Alexander, The Burial of Moses, 52.
 Alexander's Feast, Dryden, 55.
 Alexander the Great, Plutarch, 37.
 Alfred the Great, Hughes, 51.
 Alice Brand, Scott, 61.
 Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, Carroll, 18, 69.
 Allen, Home, School and Vacation, 77.
 Allen-a-Dale, Scott, 61.
 Allingham, Abbot of Innisfallen, 52;
 Blowing Bubbles, 52; Flower Pieces and Other Poems, 52; Robin Redbreast, 52; Songs, Ballads and Stories, 52; Wild Rose, 52.
 All Things Wait Upon Me, Rossetti, 60.
 American Boy's Handy Book, D. C. Beard, 43.
 American Fights and Fighters, Brady, 50.
 American Girl's Handy Book, L. and A. B. Beard, 43.
 American Girl's Home Book of Work and Play, Campbell, 43.
 American Hero Stories, Tappan, 44, 45.
 American Revolution, Fiske, 50.
 Amicis, Cuore, 67.
 Andersen, Stories and Tales, 14; Wonder Stories Told to Children, 14.
 Andrews, Each and All, 42; Seven Little Sisters, 42; Stories Mother Nature Told her Children, 41; Ten Boys on the Road from Long Ago to Now, 50.
 Animal Story Book, Lang, 42.
 Annabel Lee, Poe, 60.
 Ananeke, Champey, 72.
 Anonymous, Bell and Spur, 29; Diamond Fairy Book, 19; Golden Fairy Book, 19.
 Another Book of Verses for Children, Lucas, 65.
 Answer to a Child's Question, Coleridge, 54.
 April in England, R. Browning, 53.
 Arabian Nights' Entertainments, Unknown, 32.
 Arctic Explorations, Kane, 45.
 Ariel's Songs, Shakespeare, 61.
 Arnada, Macaulay, 59.
 Arnold, G., Poems, 53; Sweet September, 53.
 Arnold, Matthew, Poetical Works, 53; Sohrab and Rustum, 28.
 Around the World in Eighty Days, Verne, 71.
 Arsenal at Springfield, Longfellow, 58.
 Asbjörnsen, Tales from the Fjeld, 14.
 Asgard Stories, Foater and Cummings, 20.
 As the Twig is Bent, Chenevay, 77.
 Astronomy from a Dipper, Clarke, 41.
 Atkinson, Grey-Friars Bobby, 36.
 At the Back of the North Wind, MacDonald, 19.
 At the North of Bearcamp Water, Bolles, 38.
 Audubon, Life of, 45.
 Austen, Pride and Prejudice, 76.
 Austin, The Basket Woman, 16, 69.
 Autobiography, Franklin, 51.
 Autumn's Processional, Craik, 55.
 Axon, Story of a Noble Life, 46.
 Ayton, Child Life in Japan, 14.
 Aytoon, Old Scottish Cavalier, 53.
 Baby Lion, Brown, 53.
 Bacon, The Boys' Hakluyt, 49.
 Bahama Songs and Stories, Edwards, 16.
 Bailiff's Daughter of Islington, Unknown, 63.
 Baker, Ray Stannard, Boy's Book of Inventions, 43; Boy's Second Book of Inventions, 43.
 Baker, Sir Samuel White, True Tales for my Grandsons, 36, 37; Wild Beasts and their Ways, 37.
 Baldwin, Four Great Americans, 45; Horse Fair, 29; Story of Roland, 27; Story of Siegfried, 28; Story of the Golden Age, 24.
 Ball, Starland, 41.
 Ballad of East and West, Kipling, 58.
 Ballad of Oriana, Tennyson, 62.
 Ballad of the Boston Tea-Party, Holmes, 57.
 Ballads and Lyrics, Lodge, 65.
 Ballads and Other Verses, Jaa. T. Field, 56.
 Ballard, Fairy Tales from Old Japan, 14.
 Bamford, My Land and Water Friends, 35; Up and Down the Brooks, 35.
 Bangs, Jeanne d'Arc, 51.
 Banks o'Doon, Burns, 54.
 Barbara Frietchie, Whittier, 63.
 Barbour, Captain of the Crew, 40; For the Honor of the School, 40; The Half Back, 40.
 Barnes, Commodore Bainbridge, 46; Hero of Erie, 46; Midshipman Farragut, 46; Yankee Ships and Sailors, 46.
 Baron Munchausen, Raspe, 32.
 Barrie, Little Minister, 76; Peter and Wendy, 19; Peter Pan in Kensington Gardens, 19.
 Bartram, Travels through North and South Carolina, etc., 45.
 Basket Woman, Mary Austin, 16, 69.
 Bates, Under the Beech Tree, 53.
 Battle of Agincourt, Drayton, 55.
 Baylor, Juan and Juanita, 75.
 Beard, Daniel C., American Boy's Handy Book, 43; Boat Building and Boating, 43; Field and Forest Handy Book, 43; Jack of all Trades, 43; Out-of-Doors Handy Book, 43.
 Beard, L. and A. B., American Girl's Handy Book, 43; Little Folks' Handy Book, 43; What a Girl can Make and Do, 43.
 Bee, Dickinson, 55.
 Bee People, Morley, 35.
 Beecher, Patriotic Addresses, 46.
 Before the Rain, Aldrich, 52.
 Being a Boy, Warner, 67.
 Bellfry of Bruges, Longfellow, 58.
 Bell, Mrs. Hugh, Fairy Tale Plays and How to Act them, 19; Nursery Comedies, 19.
 Belt and Spur, Anonymous, 29.
 Ben Hur, Wallace, 25.
 Bennett, Master Skylark, 75.
 Benson, Book of Indoor Games, 43.
 Beowulf, Child, 26.
 Best Stories to tell to Children, Bryant, 71.
 Betty Leicester, Jewett, 71.
 Betty Leicester's Christmas, Jewett, 71.
 Be Useful, Herbert, 50.
 Bevia, Jeffries, 42.
 Bidpai, Fables of, 14.
 Billy Popgun, Winter, 19.
 Biography of a Baby, Shinn, 77.
 Biography of a Grizzly, Seton, 42.
 Biography of a Locomotive, Frith, 41.
 Biography of a Prairie Girl, Gates, 40.
 Birds and Poets, Burroughs, 37.
 Birds' Christmas Carol, Wiggin, 68.
 Birds of Village and Field, Morriam, 36.
 Birds Through an Opera Glass, Merriam, 36.
 Barbour, Captain of the Crew, 40; For the Honor of the School, 40; The Half Back, 40.
 Barnes, Commodore Bainbridge, 46; Hero of Erie, 46; Midshipman Farragut, 46; Yankee Ships and Sailors, 46.
 Baron Munchausen, Raspe, 32.
 Barrie, Little Minister, 76; Peter and Wendy, 19; Peter Pan in Kensington Gardens, 19.
 Bartram, Travels through North and South Carolina, etc., 45.
 Basket Woman, Mary Austin, 16, 69.
 Bates, Under the Beech Tree, 53.
 Battle of Agincourt, Drayton, 55.
 Baylor, Juan and Juanita, 75.
 Beard, Daniel C., American Boy's Handy Book, 43; Boat Building and Boating, 43; Field and Forest Handy Book, 43; Jack of all Trades, 43; Out-of-Doors Handy Book, 43.
 Beard, L. and A. B., American Girl's Handy Book, 43; Little Folks' Handy Book, 43; What a Girl can Make and Do, 43.
 Bee, Dickinson, 55.
 Bee People, Morley, 35.
 Beecher, Patriotic Addresses, 46.
 Before the Rain, Aldrich, 52.
 Being a Boy, Warner, 67.
 Bellfry of Bruges, Longfellow, 58.
 Bell, Mrs. Hugh, Fairy Tale Plays and How to Act them, 19; Nursery Comedies, 19.
 Belt and Spur, Anonymous, 29.
 Ben Hur, Wallace, 25.
 Bennett, Master Skylark, 75.
 Benson, Book of Indoor Games, 43.
 Book of Wonder Voyages, Jacobs, 29.
 Book of Worthies, Yonge, 47.
 Boots and Saddles, Custer, 45.
 Border Fights and Fighters, Brady, 50.
 Boatock, Training of Wild Animals, 38.
 Bourne, Captive in Patagonia, 38.
 Boy Craftsman, Hall, 43.
 Boyesen, Boyhood in Norway, 39; Modern Vikings, 39; Norseland Tales, 39.
 Boyhood in Norway, Boyesen, 39.
 Boy Life of Napoleon, Fox, 47.
 Boys' Book of Exploration, Jenks, 38.
 Boys' Book of Famous Rulers, Farmer, 47.
 Boys' Book of Inventions, Baker, 43.
 Boys' Book of Sports and Outdoor Life, Thompson, 43.
 Boy's Cuchulain, Hull, 30.
 Boy's Froissart, Lanier, 30.
 Boys' Hakluyt, Bacon, 49.
 Boys' Heroes, Hale, 43.
 Boys' Iliad, Perry, 24.

INDEX

Boy's King Arthur, Lanier, 26.
 Boys of Other Countries, Taylor, 42.
 Boys of '76, Coffin, 50.
 Boys of the Border, Smith, 73.
 Boys' Percy, Lanier, 30.
 Boys' Second Book of Inventions, Baker, 43.
 Boys Who Became Famous Men, Skinner, 51.
 Boy Tramps, Oxley, 39.
 Boy Travelers, Knox, 42.
 Brady, American Fights and Fighters, 50; Border Fights and Fighters, 50; Colonial Fights and Fighters, 50; Indian Fights and Fighters, 50; South American Fights and Fighters, 49.
 Bramley, Christmas Carola Old and New, 66.
 Brave Little Holland, Griffis, 51.
 Breck, Wilderness Pets at Camp Buckshaw, 37.
 Breerton, Sailors' Narratives, 39.
 Briffault, The Prisoner of Ham, 47.
 Brooks, E. S. Historic Girls, 48; Historic Boys, 47.
 Brooks, Phillipa, Christmas Songs and Easter Carola, 53.
 Brother and Sister, Eliot, 55.
 Brothers and Sisters, Brown, 71.
 Brown, Abbie Farwell, Baby Lion, 53; Book of Saints and Friendly Beasts, 17; Brothers and Sisters, 71; Curious Book of Birds, 17; Fresh Posies, 65; Friends and Cousins, 71; In the Days of Giants, 20; Lonesome Doll, 18; Lost Playmate, 53; Northland Heroes, 27; Pocketful of Posies, 53.
 Brown, Frances, Granny's Wonderful Chair, 18.
 Brown, Dr. John, Rab and his Friends, 36.
 Brown Fairy Book, Lang, 18.
 Browning, E. B., Complete Poetical Works, 53; My Doves, 53; Portrait, 53; Romance of a Swan's Nest, 53.
 Browning, R., April in England, 53; Complete Poetical Works, 53; Lost Leader, 53; Rabbi Ben Ezra, 53.
 Bryant, Sara Cone, Beat Stories to Tell to Children, 71; How to Tell Stories to Children, 78.
 Bryant, William Cullen, Complete Poetical Works, 53; Death of the Flowers, 53; Green Mountain Boys, 53; Iliad, 23; March, 53; Odyssey, 24; Sella, 53; Twenty-Second of December, 53.
 Buccaneers and Marooners of America, Pyle, 49.
 Buccaneers and Pirates of our Coasts, Stockton, 49.
 Building the Nation, Coffin, 50.

Bulfinch, Age of Chivalry, 27; Age of Fable, 22; Legends of Charlemagne, 27.
 Bullen, Cruise of the Cachalot, 39.
 Bulwer-Lytton, Harold, the Last of the Saxons, 30; Last Days of Pompeii, 25.
 Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, 31; Shepherd Boy's Song, 53.
 Burbank, Training of the Human Plant, 77.
 Burgess, Goops, 64; More Goops, 64.
 Burial of Moses, Alexander, 32.
 Burnett, Cozy Lion, 19; Little Lord Fauntleroy, 71; Secret Garden, 72.
 Burnham, Jewell, 71.
 Burning of Rome, Church, 25.
 Burns, Banks o' Doon, 54; Complete Poetical Works, 54; Jean, 54; Macpherson's Farewell, 54; My Bonnie Mary, 54; My Heart's in the Highlands, 54; To a Daisy, 54.
 Burroughs, Birds and Poets, 37; Bird Stories, 37; Locusta and Wild Honey, 37; Squirrels and Other Fur Bearers, 37; Wake Robin, 37; Winter Sunshine, 37.
 Butcher, Leaf, and Lang, Odyssey, 24.
 Butler, Song of Roland, 27.
 Butterfly Book, Holland, 35.
 Butterworth, Zigzag Journey, 42.
 Bus, or the Life and Adventure of a Honey Bee, Noel, 35.
 Byron, Child's Harold's Pilgrimage, 54; Destruction of Sennacherib, 53; The Ocean, 53; Vision of Belshazzar, 53.
 Cabot, Ethics for Children, 78.
 Cadet Daya, King, 73.
 Camp, Book of College Sport, 43; Substitute, 40.
 Campbell, Mrs. Helen, American Girl's Home Book of Work and Play, 43.
 Campbell, Thomas, Glenora, 54; Poetical Works, 54; Soldier's Dream, 54.
 Campfires of Mad Anthony, Tomlinson, 73.
 Cape Cod, Thoreau, 39.
 Captain January, Richards, 71.
 Captain June, Rice, 42.
 Captain of the Crew, Barbour, 40.
 Captains Courageous, Kipling, 72.
 Captains of Industry, Parton, 45.
 Captive in Patagonia, Bourne, 38.
 Captured Santa Claus, Page, 75.
 Carcassonne, Nadaud, 60.
 Care and Feeding of Children, Holt, 78.
 Careers of Danger and Daring, Moffett, 40.
 Careless Jane and Other Tales, Pyle, 64.

Care of the Child in Health, Oppenheim, 78.
 Carey, Twelve Notable Women, 48.
 Carlyle, To-day, 54.
 Carmen, Vagabond Song, 54.
 Carpenter, Long Ago in Greece, 25.
 Carroll, Lewis. See Dodgson, C. L.
 Carryl, Davy and the Goblin, 19; The Admiral's Caravan, 19.
 Carus, Our Children, 77.
 Cary, A. and P., Poema, 54.
 Cary, Mrs. M., Fairy Legends of the French Provinces, 18.
 Casting Away of Mrs. Leeks and Mrs. Aleshine, Stockton, 75.
 Cat Stories, Jackson, 36.
 Catherinewood, Heroes of the Middle West, 44.
 Celtic Fairy Tales, Jacobs, 15.
 Ceremonies for Christmas, Herrick, 56.
 Cervantes, Don Quixote, 32.
 Champney, Anne, 72.
 Chanticleer, Thaxter, 63.
 Chapin, Now-a-days Fairy Book, 19; Story of the Rhinegold, 29; Wonder Tales from Wagner, 29.
 Charles O'Malley, Lever, 73.
 Charlesless, Dickinson, 55.
 Chaucer Story Book, Tappan, 29.
 Cheneray, As the Twig is Bent, 77.
 Child, Beowulf, 26.
 Child Harold's Pilgrimage, Byron, 54.
 Childhood Songs, Larcom, 65.
 Child Life in Japan, Ayerton, 14.
 Child Life in Prose, Whittier, 34.
 Children of the Cold, Schwatka, 42.
 Children of the Valley, Spofford, 72.
 Children's Book, Scudder, 13.
 Children's Health, Winterburn, 78.
 Children's Longfellow, 64.
 Children's Rights, Wiggan and Smith, 77.
 Children's Treasury of Poetry and Song, Palgrave, 65.
 Child's Book of Old Verse, Smith, 34.
 Child's Book of Stories, Coussens, 13.
 Child's Garden, of Verse, Stevenson, 02.
 Child's History of England, Dickens, 50.
 Child's Laughter, Swinburne, 62.
 Child's Rainy Day Book, White, 43.
 Child Stories and Rhymes, Pousson, 64.
 Child's Talk in April, Rossetti, 60.
 Chinese Mother Goose Rhymes, Headland, 64.
 Chisholm, The Golden Staircase, 65.
 Chodako, Fairy Tales of the Slav Peasants and Herdsmen, 21.
 Christmas Carol, Dickens, 70.
 Christmas Carols Old and New, Bramley, 66.

Christmas Every Day and Other Tales, Howells, 18.
 Christmas Songs and Easter Carola, Brooks, 53.
 Christopher Carson, Ahbott, 44.
 Chronicles of the Cid, Southe, 28.
 Church, Buroing of Rome, 25; Fairy Queen and her Knights, 29; Greek Gullivar, 25; Helmet and Spear, 25; Heroes and Kings, 25; Heroes of Chivalry and Romance, 29; Heroes of Eastern Romance, 28; Iliad for Boys and Girls, 24; Lords of the World, 25; Odyssey for Boys and Girls, 24; Pictures from Greek Life and Story, 25; Pictures from Roman Life and Story, 25; Stories from English History, 30; Stories from Ovid, 23; Stories of the East from Herodotus, 23; Stories from the Greek Comedians, 25; Stories from the Greek Tragedians, 25; Stories from Virgil, 24; Stories of Charlemagne, 27; Stories of the Old World, 20; Stories of the Persian Wars, 23; Story of the Iliad, 24; Story of the Odyssey, 24; Three Greek Children, 25; Two Thousand Years Ago, 25; Young Macedonian, 25.
 Church and Brodrribb, Pliny's Letters, 48.
 Churchill, Crossing, 74; Richard Carvel, 74.
 Clark, Will Shakespeare's Little Lad, 72.
 Clarke, Astronomy from a Dipper, 41.
 Classic Myths, Gayley, 22.
 Clean Peter, Adelberg, 64.
 Clemens, Adventures of Tom Sawyer, 75; Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, 75; Connecticut Yankee at King Arthur's Court, 75; Innocents Abroad, 42; Joan of Arc, 51; Life on the Mississippi, 75; Prince and the Pauper, 75; Roughing It, 42.
 Cloister and the Hearth, Reade, 74.
 Clouds, Sherman, 61.
 Coffin, Old Times in the Colonies, 50; Boys of '76, 50; Building the Nation, 50.
 Coleridge, Answer to a Child's Question, 54; Knight's Tomb, 54; Kubla Khan, 54; Poetical Works, 54.
 Collina, How Sleep the Brave, 54.
 Collins, Moonstone, 73.
 Collodi, Adventures of Pinocchio, 19.
 Colonial Ballads, Sonnets and Other Verse, Preston, 60.
 Colonial Fights and Fighters, Brady, 50.
 Colubriad, Cowper, 54.

Columbus, Miller, 59.
 Coming of Spring, Perry, 60.
 Commodore Bainbridge, Barnes, 46.
 Compton, Snow-Bird and the Water-Tiger, 16.
 Connecticut Yankee at King Arthur's Court, Clemens, 75.
 Connolly, Out of Gloucester, 72.
 Conquest of Granada, Irving, 50.
 Conquest of Mexico, Prescott, 50.
 Conquest of Peru, Prescott, 50.
 Conquest of the Great Northwest, Laut, 50.
 Conspiracy of Pontiac, Parkman, 44.
 Contributions of Q. O., Taylor, 17, 34.
 Cook and Captive, Yonge, 25.
 Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, 70.
 Cooking for Little Girls, Foster, 43.
 Coolidge, The Mother's Manual, 78.
 Cooper, Last of the Mohicans, 69; Deerslayer, 69; Pathfinder, 69; Pioneers, 69; Prairie, 69; Spy, 73; Pilot, 72.
 Cornwall, The Sea, 54.
 Count of Monte Cristo, Dumas, 74.
 Country of the Dwarfs, Du Chaillu, 33.
 Country of the Pointed Firs, Jewett, 70.
 County Guy, Scott, 61.
 Courter, Life in the Desert, 38.
 Courtship of Miles Standish, Longfellow, 58.
 Coussens, A Child's Book of Stories, 13.
 Cow, The, Stevenson, 62.
 Cowper, Colubriad, 54; Epitaph on a Hare, 54; Nightingale and the Glow Worm, 54; Poetical Works, 54.
 Cox, Tales of Ancient Greece, 23.
 Cox and Jones, Popular Romances of the Middle Ages, 27.
 Cozy Lion, Burnett, 19.
 Cradle Tales of Hinduism, Sister Nivedita, 22.
 Craik, Adventures of a Brownie, 18; Autumn's Processional, 55; Fairy Book, 13; Green Things Growing, 55; Highland Cattle, 55; Poema, 55.
 Cranch, The Aeneid, 24.
 Crawford, Gaskell, 76.
 Crashaw Brothers, Pier, 40.
 Creasy, Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World, 51.
 Crimson Fairy Book, Lang, 18.
 Croker, Fairy Legends and Traditions of Ireland, 15.
 Crossing, Churchill, 74.
 Crossing the Plains, Miller, 59.
 Crothers, Miss Muffet's Christmas Party, 19.
 Cruise of the Cachalot, Bullen, 39.
 Cumberland, Longfellow, 58.

INDEX

123

Cunningham, Loyalty, 55; Poems and Songs, 55.
 Cuore, Amicia, 67.
 Curious Book of Birds, Brown, 17.
 Curtin, Hero Tales of Ireland, 30; Myths and Folk Tales of the Russians, 21.
 Custer, Boots and Saddles, 45.
 Cyrano de Bergerac, Rostand, 74.
 Dana, Two Years Before the Mast, 39.
 Daniel Boone, Abbott, 44.
 Darton, Wonder Book of Beasts, 14; Wonder Book of Old Romance, 29.
 Daset, Fertnight in Faroe, 39; Norse Fairy Tales, 14.
 Daskam, Memoir of a Baby, 77.
 Daudet, Tartarin of Tarascon, 75.
 Davenport, In Peril Oft, 47.
 David Balfour, Stevenson, 74.
 David Copperfield, Dickens, 70.
 David Crockett, Abbott, 44.
 Davy, In the Fog, 74.
 Davy and the Goblin, Carryl, 19.
 Day, The Illitory of Sandford and Merton, 33.
 Daybreak, Shelley, 61.
 Day's Werk, Kipling, 75.
 Death of the Flowers, Bryant, 53.
 Decatur and Somers, Seawell, 46.
 Deeds of Daring done by Girls, Moore, 48.
 Deephaven, Jewett, 70.
 Deerslayer, Cooper, 69.
 Defoe, Robinson Crusoe, 31.
 Delectable History of Reynard the Fox, Unknown, 14.
 Deluge, Sienkiewics, 73.
 Destruction of Sennacherib, Byron, 54.
 Diamond Fairy Book, Anonymous, 19.
 Dickens, Adventures of Oliver Twist, 70; Child's History of England, 50; Christmas Carol, 70; David Copperfield, 70; Old Curiosity Shop, 70; Pickwick Papers, 70; Poems and Verses, 55; Tale of Two Cities, 70.
 Dickens in Camp, Harte, 56.
 Dickinson, The Bee, 55; Chartless, 55; The Grass, 55; Poems, 55.
 Dirge for the Year, Shelley, 61.
 Discoverer of the North Cape, Longfellow, 58.
 Discoverers and Explorers, Shaw, 49.
 Dixie Kitten, Tappan, 36.
 Dodge, Donald and Dorothy, 72; Hans Brinker, 68; Rhymes and Jingles, 64; When Life is Young, 64.
 Dodgson, Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, 18, 67; Through the Looking Glass, 18.
 Dog of Flanders, Ramée, 68.

Dole, Score of Famous Composers, 51.
 Donegal Fairy Stories, McManus, 15.
 Don Quixote, Cervantes, 32.
 Donald and Dorothy, Dodge, 72.
 Dorsey, Traditions of the Skidi Pawnee, 16.
 Dove of Dacia, Kipling, 58.
 Dowd, Polly of the Hospital Staff, 71.
 Doyle, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes, 73; Exploits of Brigadier Gerard, 73; Micah Clarke, 73; Refugee, 74; Sign of Four, 73; White Company, 30.
 Drake, Indian History for Young Folks, 44.
 Drake, the Sea King of Devon, Towle, 49.
 Drawing Room Amusements, Lewis, 43.
 Drayton, Battle of Agincourt, 55.
 Dream Children, Scudder, 17, 68.
 David Copperfield, Dickens, 70.
 David Crockett, Abbott, 44.
 Davy, In the Fog, 74.
 Davy and the Goblin, Carryl, 19.
 Day, The Illitory of Sandford and Merton, 33.
 Daybreak, Shelley, 61.
 Day's Werk, Kipling, 75.
 Death of the Flowers, Bryant, 53.
 Decatur and Somers, Seawell, 46.
 Deeds of Daring done by Girls, Moore, 48.
 Deephaven, Jewett, 70.
 Deerslayer, Cooper, 69.
 Defoe, Robinson Crusoe, 31.
 Delectable History of Reynard the Fox, Unknown, 14.
 Deluge, Sienkiewics, 73.
 Destruction of Sennacherib, Byron, 54.
 Diamond Fairy Book, Anonymous, 19.
 Dickens, Adventures of Oliver Twist, 70; Child's History of England, 50; Christmas Carol, 70; David Copperfield, 70; Old Curiosity Shop, 70; Pickwick Papers, 70; Poems and Verses, 55; Tale of Two Cities, 70.
 Dickens in Camp, Harte, 56.
 Dickinson, The Bee, 55; Chartless, 55; The Grass, 55; Poems, 55.
 Dirge for the Year, Shelley, 61.
 Discoverer of the North Cape, Longfellow, 58.
 Discoverers and Explorers, Shaw, 49.
 Dixie Kitten, Tappan, 36.
 Dodge, Donald and Dorothy, 72; Hans Brinker, 68; Rhymes and Jingles, 64; When Life is Young, 64.
 Dodgson, Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, 18, 67; Through the Looking Glass, 18.
 Dog of Flanders, Ramée, 68.

Escapes of Casanova and Latude, Villar, 47.
 Ethics for Children, Cabot, 78.
 Etude Réaliste, Swinburne, 62.
 Evangeline; a Tale of Acadie, Longfellow, 58.
 Evans, High History of the Holy Grail, 29.
 Evening at the Farm, Trowbridge, 63.
 Evenings at Home, Alken and Barthold, 33.
 Everyday Birds, Torrey, 36.
 Evening, Jackanapes, 68; Lob-Lie-by-the-Fire, 68; Mary's Meadow, 41; Story of Short Life, 68.
 Exercise and Health, Hutchinson, 78.
 Exploits of Brigadier Gerard, Doyle, 73.
 Express Messenger, Warman, 41.
 Escuel and Other Poems, McAndrew, 59.
 Fables and Folk Tales from an Eastern Forest, Skeat, 15.
 Fables of Bidpai, Tappan, 14.
 Fairchild Family, Sherwood, 33.
 Fairy Book, Craik, 13.
 Fairy Book, Laboulaye, 18.
 Fairy Gold, Rhys, 18.
 Fairy Legends and Traditions of Ireland, Croker, 15.
 Fairy Legends of the French Provinces, Cary, 18.
 Fairy Queen and her Knights, Church, 29.
 Fairy Ring, Wiggin, 18.
 Fairy Tale Plays, Bell, 19.
 Fairy Tale from Old Japan, Ballard, 14.
 Fairy Tales of the Slav Peasants and Herdsman, Chodsko, 21.
 Faith Gartney's Girlhood, Whitoey, 72.
 Fall of the Year, Sharp, 41.
 Family Health, Solis-Cohen, 78.
 Famous Indian Chiefs I have Known, Howard, 45.
 Faafiful Tales, Stockton, 18.
 Farm Book, Smith, 71.
 Farm Boys and Girls, McKeever, 77.
 Farmer, Boy's Book of Famous Rulers, 47; Girl's Book of Famous Queens, 48.
 Farthest North, Nansen, 42.
 Father and Baby Plays, Poulsson, 65.
 Fathers of Men, Hornung, 67.
 Ferguson, Lays of the Western Gael, 55.
 Field, E., Little Book of Western Verse, 55; Lullaby Land, 64; Nightfall in Dordrecht, 55; Rock-a-by Lady, 55; Three Kings, 55; With Trumpet and Drum, 64.

Field and Forest Handy Book, D. C. Beard, 43.
 Fields, J. T., Ballads and Other Verses, 56.
 Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World, Creasy, 51.
 Fighting a Fire, Hill, 39.
 Finger Plays for Nursery and Kindergarten, Poulsson, 65.
 Firebranda, Martin and Haines, 39.
 Fireside Stories of Ireland, Kennedy, 15.
 First Book of Birds, Miller, 35.
 First Studies in Music Biography, Tappan, 51.
 Fiske, American Revolution, 50; War of Independence, 50.
 Fitzgerald, The Life and Adventures of Alexander Dumas, 48.
 Five Children and It, Nesbit, E., 19.
 Five Minute Stories, Richards, 71.
 Flight of the Birds, Stedman, 62.
 Flower Pieces and Other Poems, Allingham, 52.
 Foal, Boy Life of Napoleon, 47.
 Forgotten Tales of Long Ago, Lucas, 33.
 Forsythe, Old Songs for Young America, 65.
 For the Honor of the School, Barbour, 40.
 Fortier, Louisiana Folk Tales, 16.
 Fertnight in Faroe, Daset, 39.
 Foster, Cooking for Little Girls, 43; Sewing for Little Girls, 43.
 Foster and Cumming, Asgard Stories, 20.
 Four Great Americans, Baldwin, 45.
 Four Handed Folk, Miller, 37.
 Francillon, Gods and Heroes, 20.
 Franconia Stories, Abbott, 33.
 Franklin, Autobiography, 51.
 Frazer, the Sa-Zada Tales, 42.
 French, Sir Marrok, 30.
 Frare, Old Decean Days, 15, 22.
 Fresh Posies, Brown, 65.
 Friends and Cousins, Brown, 71.
 Frith, Biography of a Locomotive, 41; Romance of Engineering, 41.
 From Sunset Ridge, Howe, 57.
 Further Adventures of Nils, Lagerlöf, 42.
 Gaelic Folk Stories, O'Sheridan, 22.
 Garrison, What Mr. Darwin Saw in his Voyage around the World, 37.
 Gaskell, Crawford, 76.
 Gates, Biography of a Prairie Girl, 40.
 Gayley, Classic Myths, 22.
 Gentleman of France, Weyman, 74.
 George Washington, Lodge, 51.
 George Washington, Scudder, 45.
 German Household Tales, Grimm, 13.

Giant Crab and other Tales from India, Rouse, 15.
 Gibb, Gudrun, Beowulf and Roland, 26.
 Gilder, Jeanette L., The Heart of Youth, 65.
 Gilder, Richard Watson, Midsummer Song, 56.
 Girl's Book of Famous Queens, Farmer, 48.
 Glenara, Campbell, 54.
 Glenologie, Unknown, 63.
 Gloves and the Lions, Hunt, 57.
 Goddard, Wonderful Stories from Northern Lands, 21, 27.
 Gods and Heroes, Francillon, 20.
 Gods and Heroes of Old Japan, Patterson, 21.
 Going A-Maying, Herrick, 56.
 Going A-Nutting, Stedman, 62.
 Golden Fairy Book, 19.
 Golden Goose, Tappan, 14.
 Golden Numbers, Wiggin and Smith, 65.
 Golden Porch, Hutchinson, 20.
 Golden Staircase, Chisholm, 65.
 Goldfinches, Keats, 57.
 Goldsmith, Renowned History of Little Goody Two Shoes, 34; Vicar of Wakefield, 34.
 Go, Lovely Rose, Waller, 63.
 Goops, Burgess, 64.
 Grace for a Child, Herrick, 50.
 Grahame, Wind in the Willows, 42.
 Grandmother's Story of Bunker Hill Battle, Holmes, 57.
 Grandfather's Chair, Hawthorne, 50.
 Grannie's Wonderful Chair, Brown, 18.
 Grass, Dickinson, 55.
 Graves, Irish Fairy Book, 15.
 Gray, On a Favorite Cat Drowned in a Tub of Gold Fishes, 56; Poetical Works, 56.
 Gray Fairy Bonk, Lang, 18.
 Great Artists, Keyser, 51.
 Great Gulliver, Church, 25.
 Green Fairy Book, Lang, 18.
 Green Mountain Boys, Bryant, 53.
 Green Things Growing, Craik, 55.
 Greatful, Adrift on an Ice-Pan, 40.
 Grey-Friar's Bobby, Atkinson, 36.
 Greypost Legend, Harte, 56.
 Griffa, Brave Little Holland, 51; Japanese Fairy World, 21; Japan in History, Folk Lore and Art, 21; Romance of Conquest, 50; Romance of Discovery, 49; Young People's History of Holland, 51.
 Grimm, German Household Tales, 13.
 Gudrun, Beowulf and Roland, Gibb, 26.
 Gulliver's Travels, Swift, 31.

INDEX

Guy Mannering, Scott, 69.
Gypsy Breton, Phelps, 72.

Haaren, Rhymes and Fables, 64.
Hale, E. E., Boys' Heroes, 48; Man Without a Country, 70; Stories of Adventure, 49; Stories of Discovery, 49; Stories of Inventors and their Friends, 51; Stories of the Sea, 49.

Hale, Lucretia P., Last of the Peterskins, 70; Peterkin Papers, 70.

Halévy, Abbé Constantin, 76.

Half-Back, The, Barbour, 40.

Hall, A. M., Boy Craftsman, 43.

Hall, Basil, Voyages and Travels, 39.

Halleck, Marco Bozzaris, 56.

Hans Brinker, Dodge, 68.

Hanson, Stories of Old Rome, 25.

Harding of St. Timothy's, Pier, 40.

Hare, Story of Bayard, 29.

Harold, the Last of the Saxons, Bulwer-Lytton, 30.

Harp that Once through Tara's Halls, Moore, 59.

Harper, O-Heart-San, 42.

Harris, Aaron in the Wildwoods, 16; Little Mr. Thimblefinger and his Queer Country, 16; Mr. Rabbit at Home, 16; Nights with Uncle Remus, 16; Plantation Pageants, 16; The Story of Aaron, 16; Told by Uncle Remus, 16; Uncle Remus and his Friends, 16; Uncle Remus, his Songs and Sayings, 16.

Harrison, Study of Child Nature, 77.

Harte, Complete Poems, 56; Dickens in Camp, 56; Grayport Legend, 56; Jessie, 56; Revelle, 56; Stories of and for the Young, 68.

Hawthorne, Grandfather's Chair, 50; House of Seven Gables, 76; Snow Image, 70; Tanglewood Tales, 20, 23, 24; Twice-Told Tales, 70; Wonder-Book, 20, 23.

Hay, Enchanted Shirt, 56.

Hazlitt, Tales and Legends, 27.

Headland, Chinese Mother Goose Rhymes, 64.

Headley, J. T., The Life of Winfield Scott, 46.

Headley, P. C., Old Salamander, 46.

Hearn, Kwaidsan, 21.

Heart of Youth, Gilder, 65.

Heidi, Spyri, 71.

Held for Orders, Spearman, 41.

Helmet and Spear, Church, 25.

Humans, Hymn for Christmas, 56; Poetical Works, 56.

Henry Esmond, Thackeray, 76.

Herbert, Be Useful, 56; Poetical Works, 56; Virtue, 56.

Hereward, the Wake, Kingsley, 30.

Hero of Erie, Barnes, 46.

Hero Tales from American History, Roosevelt and Lodge, 46.

Hero Tales of Ireland, Curtin, 30.

Hero Tales of the Far North, Rua, 48.

Heroes and Kings, Church, 25.

Heroes and Martyrs of Invention, Towle, 51.

Heroes of Asgard, Keary, 21.

Heroes of Chivalry, Markham, 28.

Heroes of Chivalry and Romance, Church, 29.

Heroes of Eastern Romance, Church, 28.

Heroes of the Middle West, Catherwood, 44.

Heroes, or Greek Fairy Tales, Kingsley, 20.

Heroic Ballads, Tileston, 65.

Herrick, Ceremonia for Christmas, 56; Going A-Maying, 56; Grace for a Child, 56; Poetical Works, 56; Star Song, 56; To Daffodils, 56.

Higgin, Little Gardens for Boys and Girls, 41.

Higginson, Outdoor Studies and Poems, 56; Snowing of the Pines, 56; Tales of the Enchanted Islands of the Atlantic, 29.

High Deeds of Fian, Rolleston, 30.

High History of the Holy Grail, Evans, 29.

Highland Cattle, Craik, 55.

Hildegard Series, Richards, 71.

Hill, Fighting a Fire, 39.

Historic Boys, Brooks, 47.

Historic Girls, Brooks, 48.

History of Napoleon Bonaparte, Abbott, 47.

History of Sandford and Merton, Day, 33.

Hogg, The Skylark, 56.

Holbrook, Book of Nature Myths, 17.

Holland, Josiah Gilbert, Puritan Guest and Other Poems, 57.

Holland, W. J., Butterfly Book, 35; Moth Book, 35.

Hunting Song, Scott, 61.

Hutchinson, W. M. L., The Golden Porch, 20.

Hutchinson, Woods, Exercise and Health, 78; We and Our Children, 78.

Hymn for Christmas, Hemans, 56.

Hymn to Diana, Jonson, 57.

Hynde Horn, Unknown, 63.

Hypatia, Kingsley, 25.

Idylls of the King, Tennyson, 30.

Iliad, Bryant, 23.

Iliad, Lang, Leaf, and Myers, 24.

Iliad for Boys and Girls, Church, 24.

Il Penseroso, Milton, 59.

In Chimney Corners, McManus, 15.

In Desert and Wilderness, Sienkiewicz, 73.

Indian Book, Hopkins, 16.

Hope, Prisoner of Zenda, 74.

Hopkins, Indian Book, 16.

Hoppin, Recollections of the Auton House, 67.

Horne and Scobey, Stories of Great Artists, 51.

Hornung, Fathers of Men, 67.

Horse Fair, Baldwin, 29.

Heugh, Story of the Cowboy, 40.

Houghton, Mrs. L., Russian Grandmother's Wonder Tales, 21.

Houghton, Lord, Lady Moon, 57.

House, Missionary in Many Lands, 48.

House of Seven Gables, Hawthorne, 76.

Howard, Famous Indian Chiefs I have Known, 45.

Howe, From Sunset Ridge, 57.

Howells, Christmas Every Day and Other Tales, 18.

Howells and Sperry, Library of Universal Adventure, 48.

How I Found Livingstone, Stanley, 47.

How Sleep the Brave, Collins, 54.

How the Old Horse Won the Bet, Holmes, 57.

How to Tell Stories to Children, Sara Cone Bryant, 78.

How Two Boys Made their own Electrical Apparatus, St. John, 43.

Hughes, Alfred the Great, 51; Tom Brown's School Days, 67.

Hugh Wynne, Mitchell, 74.

Hugo, Les Misérables, 76; Ninety-Three, 39-73.

Hull, The Boy's Cuchulain, 30.

Hunt, Violet Brooks, Prisoners of the Tower of London, 50.

Hunt, Leigh, Gloves and the Lions, 57; Poetical Works, 57; To the Grasshopper and the Cricket, 57; Two Heavens, 57.

Hutchinson, W. M. L., The Golden Porch, 20.

Hutchinson, Woods, Exercise and Health, 78; We and Our Children, 78.

Hynde Horn, Unknown, 63.

Hypatia, Kingsley, 25.

Idylls of the King, Tennyson, 30.

Iliad, Bryant, 23.

Iliad, Lang, Leaf, and Myers, 24.

Iliad for Boys and Girls, Church, 24.

Il Penseroso, Milton, 59.

In Chimney Corners, McManus, 15.

In Desert and Wilderness, Sienkiewicz, 73.

Indian Book, Hopkins, 16.

Indian Fables, Raju, 15.

Indian Fairy Tales, Jacobs, 15.

Indian Fights and Fighters, Brady, 50.

Indian History for Young Folks, Drake, 44.

Indian Summer, Whittier, 63.

Infant Joy, Blake, 53.

Ingelow, Mopsa, the Fairy, 19; Poems, 57; Seven Times Two, 57.

Ingersoll, Wild Neighbors, 37.

In Memoriam, Tennyson, 62.

Innocents Abroad, Clemens, 42.

In our Covent Days, Reppier, 67.

In Perils Oft, Davenport, 47.

In the Days of Alfred the Great, Tappan, 30.

In the Days of Giants, Brown, 20.

In the Days of William, the Conqueror, Tappan, 30.

In the Fog, Davis, 74.

In the Green Forest, Pyle, K., 19.

In the Wilderness, Warara, 38.

In the Young World, Thomas, 63.

I Remember, I Remember, Hood, 57.

Irish Fairy Book, Graves, 15.

Irving, Adventures of Capt. Bonneville, U.S.A., 45; Conquest of Granada, 50; Life and Voyages of Columbus, 49; Sketch Book, 69; Tales from the Alhambra, 22.

Israel, Poe, 60.

Italian Fairy Book, Macdonell, 18.

Ivanhoe, Scott, 30, 69.

Ivy, Macaulay, 59.

Jackanapes, Ewing, 68.

Jack Hazard and his Fortunes, Trowbridge, 75.

Jack of All Tradea, D. G. Beard, 43.

Jackson, Gabrielle E., Mother and Daughter, 77; Pretty Polly Perkins, 72.

Jackson, Helen Huat, Cat Stories, 36; Poems, 57.

Jacobe in Exile, Swinburne, 62.

Jacobs, Book of Wonder Voyages, 29; Celtic Fairy Tales, 15; English Fairy Tales, 13; Indian Fairy Tales, 15; More Celtic Fairy Tale, 15; More English Fairy Tales, 13; Story of Geographical Discovery, 49.

Japan in History, Folk-Lore and Art, Griffis, 21.

Japanese Fairy Stories, Williston, 14.

Japanese Fairy Tales, Ozaki, 14.

Japanese Fairy World, Griffis, 21.

Jean, Burna, 54.

Jeanne d'Arc, Bangs, 51.

Jefferies, Bevis, 42; Sir Bevis, 42.

Jenks, Boy's Book of Exploration, 38.

Jessie, Harte, 56.

Jester of St. Timothy's, Pier, 40.

Jewel, Burnham, 71.

Jewett, Betty Leicester, 71; Betty Leicester's Christmas, 71; Deephaven, 70; Play Days, 71; Talea of New England, 70; White Heron, 70.

Jingle Book, Wells, 65.

Joan of Arc, Clemens, 51.

Joan of Arc, Boutet de Monvel, 51.

Joek of Hazeldean, Scott, 61.

Johnson, Owen, Varmint, 67.

Johnson, Rossiter, Phaeton Rogers, 75.

Johnson, Wm. Henry, World's Discoverers, 49.

Johnson, Hymn to Diana, 57; Poetical Works, 57; So Sweet is She, 57.

Juan and Juanita, Baylor, 75.

Julius Caesar, Shakespeare, 25.

Jungle Book, Kipling, 42.

Just So Stories, Kipling, 19.

Kane, Arctic Explorations, 45.

Kaufman, Our Young Folks' Plutarch, 47.

Kearny, Heroes of Asgard, 21.

Keats, Goldfinches, 57; Minnows, 57; Morning, 57; On First Looking into Chapman's Homer, 57; On the Grasshopper and Cricket, 57; Sweet Peas, 57.

Kennan, Tent Life in Siberia, 33.

Keenoy, H. A., New World Fairy Book, 16.

Kennedy, P., Fireside Stories of Ireland, 15.

Key, Poems, 53.

Keye, When Mother Lets us Play, 43.

Keyser, Great Artists, 51.

Kidnapped, Stevenson, 74.

Kieffer, Recollections of a Drummer Boy, 36, 40.

Kim, Kipling, 68.

King Arthur Stories from Malory, Stevens and Allen, 26.

King, Cadet Days, 73; Trooper, Ross and Signal Butte, 73.

King of Denmark's Ride, Norton, 60.

King of the Golden River, Ruskin, 69.

Kingaley, Hereward the Wake, 30; Heroes, or Greek Fairy Tales, 20; Hypatia, 25; Lost Doll, 58; Ode to the North Wind, 58; "Old, Old Song," 58; Poema, 58; Water Babies, 19; Westward Ho, 72.

Kipling, Ballad of East and West, 58; Captain Courageous, 72; Day's Work, 75; Dove of Dacia, 58; Jungle Book, 42; Just So Stories, 19; Kim, 68; Many Inventions, 75; Mine Own People, 75; Puck of Pook's Hill, 68; Recessional, 58.

Rewards and Fairies, 68; Second Jungle Book, 42; Soldiers Three, 75; Stalkey & Co., 67; Under the Deodars, 68.

Knightly Legenda of Wales, Lanier, 27. Knight's Tomb, Coleridge, 54.

Knox, Boy Travelers, 42; Travels of Mero Polo, 38.

Kubla Khan, Coleridge, 54.

Kwaidan, Hearn, 21.

Laboulaye, Fairy Book, 18; Last Fairy Tales, 18.

Lady Hollyhock and her Friends, Walker, 43.

Lady Moon, Lord Houghton, 57.

Lady of Shalott, Tennyson, 62.

Lady of the Lake, Scott, 30.

Lagerlöf, Further Adventures of Nils, 42; Wonderful Adventures of Nils, 42.

L'Allegro, Milton, 59.

Lamb, Chas., Adventures of Ulysses, 24; Poems, 58.

Lamb, Charles and Mary, Poetry for Children, 34; Tales from Shakespeare, 32.

Land of Counterpane, Stevenson, 62.

Land of Song, Shute, 65.

Land of the Long Night, Du Chaillu, 38.

Lang, Andrew, Animal Story Book, 42; Blue Fairy Book, 13; Blue Poetry Book, 65; Book of Romance, 29; Brown Fairy Book, 18; Crimson Fairy Book, 18; Gray Fairy Book, 18; Green Fairy Book, 18; Lilac Fairy Book, 18; Nursery Rhyme Book, 64; Olive Fairy Book, 18; Orange Fairy Book, 18; Pink Fairy Book, 18; Red Book of Animal Stories, 42; Red Book of Heroes, 48; Red Fairy Book, 18; Red True Story Book, 48; True Story Book, 48; Violet Fairy Book, 18; Yellow Fairy Book, 18.

Lang, Jennie, The Story of General Field, 55.

Little Brothers of the Air, Miller, 35.

Little Duke, Yonge, 75.

Little Folk Lyrics, Sherman, 61.

Little Folks' Handy Book, L. and A. B. Beard, 43.

Little Folks in Feathers and Fur, Miller, 36.

Little Gardens for Boys and Girls, Higgins, 41.

Little Lord Fauntleroy, Burnett, 71.

Little Minister, Barrie, 76.

Little Mr. Thimblefinger and his Queer Country, Harris, 16.

Little Smoke, Stoddard, 75.

Lives of the Hunted, Seton, 42.

Livingstone, Sea Fights and Adventures, 49.

Laut, Pathfinder of the West, 50; The Conquest of the Great Northwest, 50; Story of the Trapper, 50; Vikings of the Pacific, 49.

Lay of the Land, Sharp, 41.

Lay of the Last Minstrel, Scott, 30.

Lays of Ancient Rome, Macaulay, 23, 59.

Lays of the Western Gael, Ferguson, 55.

Leaf, Nonsense Books, 58.

Leaves of Grass, Whitman, 63.

Legends of Charlemagne, Bulfisach, 27.

Les Misérables, Hugo, 76.

Letters from Colonial Children, Tappan, 50.

Lever, Charles O'Malley, 73.

Levermore, Academy Song Book, 66.

Lewis, Drawing Room Amusements, 43.

Lexington, Holmes, 57.

Library of Universal Adventure, Howells and Sperry, 48.

Life and Adventures of Alexander Dumas, Fitzgerald, 48.

Life and Adventures of Jaa. P. Beckwourth, Bonner, 45.

Life and Love, Morley, 78.

Life and Voyages of Columbus, Irving, 49.

Life in the Desert, Du Couret, 38.

Life of Abraham Lincoln for Boys and Girls, Moore, 46.

Life of a Star, Morris, 40.

Life of Florence Nightingale, Tooley, 48.

Life of Nelson, Southey, 51.

Life of Winfield Scott, J. T. Headley, 46.

Life on the Mississippi, Clemens, 75.

Light Princess, MacDonald, 19.

Lilac Fairy Book, Lang, 18.

Lisbeth Longfrock, Poullisson, 42.

Litchfield, Nine Worlds, 21.

Little Book of Famous Verse, Repplier, 65.

Little Book of Western Verse, Eugene Field, 55.

Little Brothers of the Air, Miller, 35.

Little Duke, Yonge, 75.

Little Folk Lyrics, Sherman, 61.

Little Folks' Handy Book, L. and A. B. Beard, 43.

Little Folks in Feathers and Fur, Miller, 36.

Little Gardens for Boys and Girls, Higgins, 41.

Little Lord Fauntleroy, Burnett, 71.

Little Minister, Barrie, 76.

Little Mr. Thimblefinger and his Queer Country, Harris, 16.

Little Smoke, Stoddard, 75.

Lives of the Hunted, Seton, 42.

Livingstone, Travels and Researches in South Africa, 47.

Lob-Lie-by-the-Fire, Ewing, 68.

Locusts and Wild Honey, Burroughs, 37.

Lodge, Ballads and Lyrics, 65; George Washington, 51.

Log of a Cowboy, Adams, 40.

Lonely O'Malley, Stringer, 67.

Lonesome Doll, Brown, 18.

Long Ago in Greece, Carpenter, 25.

Longfellow, Arsenal at Springfield, 58; Belfry of Bruges, 58; Children's Longfellow, 64; Complete Poetical Works, 58; Courtship of Miles Standish, 58; Cumberland, 58; Discoveries of the North Cape, 58; Evangeline: a Tale of Acadie, 58; Norman Baron, 58; Rope Walk, 58; Secret of the Sea, 58; Skeleton in Armor, 58; Song of Hiawatha, 58; Twilight, 58; Warden of the Cinque Ports, 58.

Lord Beihen and Susan Pye, Unknown, 63.

Lords of the World, Church, 25.

Lorna Doone, Blackmore, 74.

Lost Doll, Kingsley, 58.

Lost in the Jungle, Du Chaillu, 38.

Lost Leader, R. Browning, 53.

Lost Playmate, Brown, 53.

Lost Playmate, Louisa, 53.

Lovelace, To Luasta, on Going to the Wars, 59.

Lowell, J. R., Aladdin, 58; Complete Poetical Works, 58; Mahmood, the Image Breaker, 58.

Lowell, R. T. S., Poems, 59.

Loyalty, Cunningham, 55.

Lucas, E. V., Another Book of Verses for Children, 65; Book of Verses for Children, 65; Forgotten Tales of Long Ago, 33; Old Fashioned Tales, 33.

Lucas, E. V. and Elizabeth, What Shall we Do now? 43.

Lucey, Wordsworth, 64.

Luke, I Think when I Read that Sweet Story of Old, 59.

Lullaby for Titania, Shakespeare, 61.

Lullaby-Land, Field, 64.

Lullaby of an Infant Chief, Scott, 61.

Lycidas, Milton, 59.

Mabie, Norse Stories, 20; Myths that Every Child should Know, 22.

Macaulay, Armada, 59; Ivory, 59; Lays of Ancient Rome, 23, 59.

MacDonald, At the Back of the North Wind, 19; Light Princess, 19; Poems, 59; Princess and the Goblin, 19; Sir Lark and King Sun, 59.

Macdonnell, Italian Fairy Book, 18.

Maccowall, Epics and Romances of the Middle Ages, 28.

Macleod, Book of King Arthur and his Noble Knights, 26; Stories from the Faerie Queen, 29.

Macpherson's Farewell, Burns, 54.

Madison, Memoirs and Letters, 46.

Magellan, Towle, 49.

Magnin Casements, Wiggin and Smith, 18.

Magio Forest, White, 41.

Mahmood, the Image Breaker, Lowell, 58.

Mahmy, The Reliques of Father Prout, 59.

Maine Wood, Thoreau, 39.

Malleville, Abbott, 33.

Malory, Morte d'Arthur, 26.

Man-of-War Life, Nordhoff, 39.

Man Without a Country, Hale, E. E., 70.

Many Inventions, Kipling, 75.

Maple Leaves, Aldrich, 52.

March, Bryant, 53.

Marco Bozzaris, Halleck, 58.

Marjorie Daw, Aldrich, 36.

Marjorie's Almanac, Aldrich, 52.

Markham, Heroes of Chivalry, 28.

Marlowe, Shepherd to his Love, 59.

Marmon, Scott, 30.

Marryat, Mr. Midshipman Easy, 72; Masterman Ready, 34.

Martin, Emmy Lou, 71.

Martin and Haines, Firebrands, 39.

Marvin, Mayor, and Stowell, Adventures of Odysseus, 24.

Mary's Meadow, Ewing, 41.

Masterman Ready, Marryat, 34.

Master Skylark, Bennett, 75.

May, Sherman, 61.

McAndrew, Ezekiel, and Other Poems, 59.

McKeever, Farm Boys and Girls, 77.

McManus, in Chimney Corners, 15; Donegal Fairy Stories, 15.

McMaster, Carmen Bellioosum, 59.

Melodies of English Verse, Morse, 65.

Memoria and Letters, Madison, 46.

Memoirs of a Baby, Daskam, 77.

Men of Iron, Pyle, 73.

Merchant Vessel, Nordhoff, 39.

Merriman, Birds of Village and Field, 36; Birds through an Opera Glass, 36.

Merry Adventures of Robin Hood, Pyle, 27.

Micha Clarke, Doyle, 73.

Michael Strogoff, Verne, 74.

Midshipman Farragut, Barnes, 46.

Midsummer Song, Gilder, 56.

Midwinter, Trowbridge, 63.

Miller, Hugh, My Schools and Schoolmasters, 40, 48.

Miller, Joaquin, Columbus, 59; Crossing the Plains, 59; True Bear Stories, 37.

Miller, Olive Thorne, First Book of Birds, 35; Four-Handed Folk, 37; Little Brothers of the Air, 35; Little Folks in Feathers and Fur, 36; Our Home Pets, 37; Second Book of Birds, 35; True Bird Stories, 35.

Milly and Olly, Ward, 71.

Milton, Complete Poetical Works, 59; Il Panzeroso, 59; L'Allegro, 59; Lyridas, 59.

My Own People, Kipling, 75.

Minnows, Keats, 57.

Miss Muffet's Christmas Party, Crothers, 19.

Missionary in Many Lands, House, 48.

Mitchell, Hugh Wynne, 74.

Mitford, Tales of Old Japan, 14, 21.

Modern Vikings, Boyesen, 39.

Moffett, Careers of Danger and Daring, 40.

Monvel, Boutet de, Joan of Arc, 51.

Moonstone, Collins, 73.

More, Hannah, Parley the Porter, 34.

Moore, N. Hudson, Deeds of Daring Done by Girls, 48.

Moore, Thos., Harp that Once through Tara's Halls, 59; Poetical Works, 59; Young May Moon, 59.

Moores, Chas. W., Life of Abraham Lincoln for Boys and Girls, 46; Story of Christopher Columbus, 49.

Mopas, the Fairy, Ingelow, 19.

Moral Tales, Edgeworth, 33.

More Celtic Fairy Tales, Jacobs, 15.

More English Fairy Tales, Jacobs, 13.

More Goops, Burgess, 64.

Morley, Bee People, 35; Life and Love, 78; Song of Life, 78.

Morning, Keats, 57.

Morris, Clara, The Life of a Star, 40.

Morris, William, Shameful Death, 59.

Morse, Lewis Kennedy, Melodies of English Verse, 65.

Morte d'Arthur, Malory, 26.

Moth Book, Holland, 35.

Mother and Daughter, Jackson, 77.

Mother Goose Set to Music, Eliot, 65.

Mother's Manual, Coolidge, 78.

Motherwell, Sing on, Blithe Bird, 59.

Mr. Midshipman Easy, Marryat, 72.

Mr. Rabbit at Home, Harris, 16.

Mr. Wind and Madam Rain, De Musset, 19.

Muir, Stickeen, 36.

Murray, Adventures in the Wilderness, 33.

Musset, Mr. Wind and Madame Rain, 19.

My Apingi Kingdom, Du Chaillu, 38.

My Bonnie Mary, Burns, 54.

My Doves, E. B. Browning, 53.

My Heart's in the Highlands, Burns, 54.

INDEX

My Land and Water Friends, Bamford, 35.
My Playmate, Whittier, 63.
My Schools and Schoolmasters, Hugh Miller, 40, 48.
My Shadow, Stevenson, 62.
Myths and Folk Tales of the Russians, Curtin, 21.
Myths that Every Child should Know, Mabie, 22.
Nadaud, Carcassonne, 60.
Nansen, Farthest North, 42.
Neidlinger, Small Songs for Small Children, 65.
Nesbit, Russian Fairy Tales, 18.
Nesbit, E., Five Children and It, 19; Phoenix and the Carpet, 19; Treasure Seekers, 75; Would-be-goods, 75.
New Boy, The, Pier, 40.
New Chronicles of Rebecca, Wigggin, 68.
New Songs and Ballads, Nora Perry, 60.
New World Fairy Book, Kennedy, H. A., 16.
Nibelungenlied, Shumway, 28.
Night, Blake, 53.
Nightfall in Dordrecht, Field, 55.
Nightingale and the Glow Worm, Cowper, 54.
Night with a Wolf, Taylor, 62.
Nights with Uncle Remus, Harris, 16.
Nikolina, Thaxter, 63.
Ninety-Three, Hugo, 39, 71.
Nine Worlds, Litchfield, 21.
Nivedita, Sister, Cradle Tales of Hinduism, 22.
Noel, Buz, of the Life and Adventures of Honey-Bee, 35.
Nonsense Books, Lear, 58.
Nordhoff, Man-of-War Life, 39; Merchant Vessel, 39; Whaling and Fishing, 39.
Norman Baron, Longfellow, 58.
Norse Fairy Tales, Dasent, 14.
Norse Stories, Mabie, 20.
Northern Star, Unknown, 63.
Northland Heroes, Brown, 27.
Norton, Soldier from Bingen, 60; King of Denmark's Ride, 60.
Now-a-days Fairy Book, Chapin, 19.
Nursery comedies, Bell, 19.
Nursery Rhyme Book, Lang, 64.
Ocean, The, Byron, 54.
Ode for Washington's Birthday, Holmes, 57.
Ode to the North Wind, Kingsley, 58.
Odyssey, Bryant, 24.
Odyssey, Butcher, Leaf, and Lang, 24.
Odyssey for Boys and Girls, Church, 24.

Odyssey of Homer, Palmer, 24.
O-Heart-San, Harper, 42.
Old Curiosity Shop, Dickens, 70.
Old Deccan Days, Frere, 15, 22.
Old Fashioned Tales, Lucas, 33.
Old Greek Folk Stories, Peabody, 20, 23.
Old Indian Legends, Zitkala-Sa, 22.
Old, Old Fairy Tales, Valentine, 13.
"Old, Old Song," Kingsley, 58.
Old Salamander, P. C. Headley, 46.
Old Scottish Cavalier, Ayton, 53.
Old Songs for Young Americans, Forsthe, 65.
Old Times in the Colonies, Coffin, 50.
Old World Hero Stories, Tappan, 47.
Old World Japan, Rinder, 21.
Olive Fairy Book, Lang, 18.
Olivant, Bob, Son of Battle, 36.
On a Favorite Cat Drowned in a Tub of Gold Fishes, Gray, 56.
On First Looking into Chapman's Homer, Keats, 57.
On the Grasshopper and Cricket, Keats, 57.
On the Training of Parents, Ernest Abbott, 77.
Oppenheim, Care of the Child in Health, 78.
Orange Fairy Book, Lang, 18.
Oregon Trail, Parkman, 44.
Original Poems, Taylor and O'Keefe, 34.
Osgood, Book of Rhymes and Tunes, 66.
O'Sheridan, Gaelic Folk Stories, 22.
Ouida, See Ramé.
Our Children, Carus, 77.
Our Country's Story, Tappan, 50.
Our Home Pets, Olive T. Miller, 37.
Our Little Cousins Series, 42.
Our Young Folks' Plutarch, Kaufmann, 47.
Outdoor Studies and Poems, Higginson, 56.
Out-of-doors Handy Book, D. C. Beard, 43.
Out of Gloucester, Connolly, 72.
Orley, The Boy Tramps, 39.
Ozaki, Japanese Fairy Tales, 14; Warriors of Old Japan, 21.
Packard, Young Ice Whalers, 72.
Page, Captured Santa Claus, 75; Santa Claus' Partner, 75; Two Little Confederates, 73.
Page, Squire and Knight, Lansing, 29.
Pages from an Odd Volume of Life, Holmes, 48.
Paladin and Saracen, Hollway-Calthrop, 29.
Palgrave, Children's Treasury of Poetry and Song, 85.
Palmer, Odyssey of Homer, 24.

Pan Michael, Sienkiewicz, 73.
Parent's Assistant, Edgeworth, 33.
Parker, Seats of the Mighty, 74.
Parkman, Conspiracy of Pontiac, 44; Oregon Trail, 44; Pioneers of France in the New World, 38, 44.
Parley the Porter, Moore, 34.
Parton, Captains of Industry, 45.
Pastern, Gods and Heroes of Old Japan, 21.
Pathfinder, Cooper, 69.
Pathfinders of the West, Laut, 50.
Patriotic Addresses, Beecher, 46.
Paul Jones, Seawell, 46.
Payne, Home Sweet Home, 60.
Peabody, Book of the Little Past, 65.
Old Greek Folk Stories, 20-23.
Peary, The Snow Baby, 42.
Perry, Nora, Coming of Spring, 60; New Songs and Ballads, 60.
Perry, Walter C., The Boy's Iliad, 24.
Peter and Wendy, Barrie, 19.
Peterkin Papers, Hale, 70.
Peter Pan in Kensington Gardens, Barrie, 19.
Phæton Rogers, Johnson, 75.
Phelps, Gypsy Breynton, 72; Poetic Studies, 60; Songs of the Silent World, 60.
Phoenix and the Carpet, Nesbit, J., 19.
Pibroch of Donald Dhu, Scott, 61.
Pickaback Songs, Reed and Hart, 65.
Pickwick Papers, Dickens, 70.
Pictures from Greek Life and Story, Church, 25.
Pictures from Roman Life and Story, Church, 28.
Pier, Harding of St. Timothy's, 40; New Boy, 40; Crashaw Brothers, 40; Jester of St. Timothy's, 40.
Pierpoint, Warren's Address, 60.
Pilgrim's Progress, Bunyan, 31.
Pilot, Cooper, 70, 72.
Pinafair Palace, Wiggin and Smith, 64.
Pink Fairy Book, Lang, 18.
Pioneers, Cooper, 69.
Pioneers of France in the New World, Parkman, 38, 44.
Pipes at Lucknow, Whittier, 63.
Pirate, Scott, 69.
Pizarro, Towle, 49.
Plantation Pageants, Harris, 16.
Play Days, Jewett, 71.
Pliny's Letters, Church and Brodrick, 48.
Plutarch, Alexander the Great, 37.
Plutarch for Boys and Girls, White, 25.
Plutarch's Lives, Skeat, 47.
Pocketful of Posies, Brown, 53.
Poe, Annabel Lee, 60; Complete Poems, 60; Israfel, 60; The Raven, 60;

Tales of the Grotesque and the Arabesque, 69.
Poems and Songs, Cunningham, 55.
Poems and Verses, Dickens, 55.
Poems of Home and Country, Smith, 62.
Poems of Religion and Society, Adams, 52.
Poems of the Household, Sangster, 61.
Poetic Studies, Phelps, 60.
Poetry for Children, Charles and Mary Lamb, 34.
Polly of the Hospital Staff, Dowd, 71.
Popular Romances of the Middle Ages, Cox and Jones, 27.
Popular Tales, Edgeworth, 33.
Portrait, E. B. Browning, 53.
Posy Ring, Wiggin and Smith, 65.
Potter, Tale of Peter Rabbit, 71; Tale of Mrs. Tiggy-Winkle, 71; Tale of Squirrel Nutkin, 71; Tale of Benjamin Bunny, 71.
Poulsom, Emilie, Child Stories and Rhymes, 64; Father and Baby Plays, 65; Finger Plays for Nursery and Kindergarten, 65; Through the Farmyard Gate, 64.
Poulson, Laura E., Lisbeth Longfrock, 42.
Praed, Sir Nicholas at Marston's Moor, 60.
Praterita, Ruskin, 36.
Prairie, Cooper, 69.
Prescott, Conquest of Mexico, 50; Conquest of Peru, 50.
Prenton, Colonial Ballads, 60.
Pretty Polly Perkins, Jackson, 72.
Pride and Prejudice, Austen, 76.
Primer of Right and Wrong, Larned, 78.
Primrose, Wordsworth, 64.
Prince and the Page, Yonge, 75.
Prince and the Pauper, Clemens, 75.
Princess, The, Tennyson, 62.
Princess and the Goblin, MacDonald, 19.
Prior, To a Child of Quality, 60.
Prisoner of Ham, Briffault, 47.
Prisoner of Zenda, Hope, 74.
Prisoners of the Tower of London, Hunt, 50.
Proctor, Easy Star Lessons, 41.
Puck of Pook's Hill, Kipling, 68.
Puritan Guest, Holland, 57.
Pyle, Howard, Buccaneers and Marioners of America, 49; Men of Iron, 73; Merry Adventures of Robin Hood, 27; Story of Jack Balister's Fortune, 72; Story of King Arthur and his Knights, 26; Story of Sir Launcelot and his Companions, 26; Story of the Champions of the Round Table, 26; Story of

the Grail and the Passing of Arthur, 26; Wonder Clock, 13.
Pyle, Katherine, Careless Jane and other Tales, 64; In the Green Forest, 19.
Quentin Durward, Scott, 67, 69.
Quicksilver Sue, Richards, 71.
Rab and his Friends, Brown, 36.
Rabbi Ben Ezra, R. Browning, 53.
Rainbow and Lucky, Abbott, 33.
Reju, Indian Fables, 15.
Rambler's Lease, Torrey, 36.
Ramee, A Dog of Flanders, 68.
Raspe, Baron Munchausen, 32.
Raven, Poe, 60.
Read, Sheridan's Ride, 60.
Reade, Cloister and the Hearth, 74.
Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm, Wiggin, 68.
Recessional, Kipling, 58.
Recollections of a Drummer Boy, Kieffer, 36, 40.
Recollections of the Auton House, Hoppin, 67.
Red Book of Animal Stories, Lang, 42.
Red Book of Heroes, Lang, 48.
Red Chief, Tomlinson, 73.
Red Fairy Book, Lang, 18.
Red True Story Book, Lang, 48.
Refugees, Doyle, 74.
Reed and Hart, Pickaback Songs, 65.
Reliques of Father Prout, Mahony, 59.
Renninger, Story of Rustum, 28.
Renowned History of Little Goody Two Shoes, Goldsmith, 34.
Replier, In Our Convent Days, 67; Little Book of Famous Verse, 65.
Reveille, Harte, 56.
Rewards and Fairies, Kipling, 68.
Rhymes and Fables, Haaren, 64.
Rhymes and Jingles, Dodge, 64.
Rhymes of Childhood, Riley, 65.
Rhys, Fairy Gold, 18.
Rice, Captain June, 42.
Richard Carvel, Churchill, 74.
Richards, Captain January, 71; Five Minute Stories, 71; Hildegard Series, 71; Quicksilver Sue, 71; Sundown Songs, 64.
Riders of the Black Horse, Tomlinson, 73.
Riu, Hero Tales of the Far North, 48.
Riley, Rhymes of Childhood, 65; Sudden Shower, 60.
Rinder, Old World Japan, 21.
Roberts, Chas. G. D., Poems, 60.
Roberts, E. P., Adventures of Captain John Smith, 51.
Robin Hood, his Book, Tappan, 27.
Robin Redbreast, Allingham, 52.

Robinson Crusoe, Defoe, 31.
 Rub Roy, Scott, 69.
 Rock-a-by Lady, Field, 55.
 Rollston, The High Deeds of Finn, 30.
 Rollo Books, Abbott, 33.
 Romance of a Swan's Nest, E. B. Browning, 53.
 Romance of Conquest, Griffis, 50.
 Romance of Discovery, Griffis, 49.
 Romance of Engineering, Frith, 41.
 Romola, Eliot, 76.
 Roosevelt, Winning the West, 44.
 Roosevelt and Lodge, Hero Tales from American History, 46.
 Rope Walk, Longfellow, 58.
 Rose and the Ring, Thackeray, 19.
 Rossetti, All Things Wait Upon Me, 60; Child's Talk in April, 60; Sing-Song, 65; Summer Days, 60; Years' Windfall, 60.
 Rostand, Cyrano de Bergerac, 74.
 Roughing It, Clemens, 42.
 Rouse, Giant Crab and Other Tales from India, 15; Talking Thrush, 15.
 Rudder Grange, Stockton, 75.
 Ruskin, King of the Golden River, 67; Praeterita, 36.
 Russell, Wreck of the Grosvenor, 72.
 Russian Fairy Tales, Nesbit, 18.
 Russian Grandmother's Wonder Tales, Houghton, 21.

Sailors' Narratives, Brereton, 39.
 Sangster, Poems of the Household, 61.
 Santa Claus' Partner, Page, 75.
 Saxe, Poema, 61; Solomon and the Bees, 61.
 Sa-Zada Tales, Frazer, 42.
 Schultz, With the Indians in the Rockies, 45.
 Schwatka, Children of the Cold, 42.
 Score of Famous Composers, Dole, 51.
 Scott, Alice Brand, 61; Allen-a-Dale, 61; Complete Poetical Works, 61; Country Guy, 61; Guy Mannering, 67; Hunting Song, 61; Ivanhoe, 30, 67; Jock of Hazeldean, 61; Lady of the Lake, 30; Lay of the Last Minstrel, 30; Lullaby of an Infant Chief, 61; Marjoram, 30; Pibroch of Donald Dhu, 61; Pirate, 69; Quentin Durward, 69; Rob Roy, 69; Tales of a Grandfather, 50; Talisman, 30.
 Scouting for Light Horse Harry, True, 73.
 Seudder, Bodley Books, 33; Book of Fables, 17; Book of Legends, 29; Children's Book, 13; Dream Children, 17, 68; George Washington, 45; Seven Little People, 17.
 Sea, Cornwall, 54.
 Sea Dirge, Shakespeare, 61.
 Sea Fights and Adventures, Laugh-ton, 49.

Seashore Book, Smith, 71.
 Seats of the Mighty, Parker, 74.
 Seawell, Paul Jones, 46; Decatur and Somers, 46.
 Second Book of Birds, Miller, 35.
 Second Jungle Book, Kipling, 42.
 Secret Garden, Burnett, 72.
 Secret of the Sea, Longfellow, 58.
 Sella, Bryant, 53.
 Seton, Biography of a Grizzly, 42; Lives of the Hunted, 42; Wild Animals I have Known, 42.
 Seven Little People, Seudder, 17.
 Seven Little Sisters, Andrews, 42.
 Seven Times Two, Ingelow, 57.
 Sewing for Little Girls, Foster, 43.
 Shakespeare, Ariel's Songs, 61; Julius Caesar, 25; Lullaby for Titania, 61; Sea Dirge, 61; Under the Greenwood Tree, 61; When Icicle Hang by the Wall, 61.
 Shameful Death, Morris, 59.
 Sharp, Fall of the Year, 41; Lay of the Land, 41; Spring of the Year, 41; Winter, 41.
 Shaw, Discoverers and Explorers, 49.
 Shelley, Complete Poetical Works, 61; Daybreak, 61; Dirge for the Year, 61; To the Night, 61.
 Shepherd Boy's Song, Bunyan, 53.
 Shepherd to his Love, Marlowe, 59.
 Sheridan's Ride, Read, 60.
 Sherman, Little Folk Lyrics, 61; May, 61; Clouds, 61; Waterfall, 61.
 Sherwood, Fairchild Family, 33.
 Shinn, Biography of a Baby, 77.
 Shumway, The Nibelungenlied, 28.
 Shute, The Land of Song, 65.
 Skeniewicz, The Deluge, 73; In Desert and Wilderness, 73; Pan Michael, 73; With Fire and Sword, 73.
 Sign of Four, Doyle, 73.
 Silas Marner, Eliot, 76.
 Sill, Complete Poems, 62.
 Singing Verse for Children, 65.
 Sing on, Blithe Bird, Motherwell, 59.
 Sing-Song, Rossetti, 65.
 Sir Bevia, Jefferies, 42.
 Sir Lark and King Sun, MacDonald, 59.
 Sir Marrok, French, 30.
 Sir Nicholas at Marston's Moor, Praed, 60.
 Sir Walter Raleigh, Towle, 49.
 Sisters, The, Whittier, 63.
 Skeat, Fables and Folk Tales from an Eastern Forest, 15; Plutarch's Lives, 47.
 Skeleton in Armor, Longfellow, 58.
 Sketch Book, Irving, 69.
 Skinner, Boys who Became Famous Men, 51.
 Skipper Ben, Larcom, 58.
 Skipper Ireson's Ride, Whittier, 63.

Skylark, The, Hogg, 56.
 Small Songs for Small Children, Neidlinger, 65.
 Smith, E. Boyd, Farm Book, 71; Seashore Book, 71.
 Smith, Jessie Willcox, A Child's Book of Old Verse, 34.
 Smith, Mary P. Wells, Boys of the Border, 73.
 Smith, Nora A., The Home Made Kindergarten, 78.
 Smith, Samuel Francis, Poems of Home and Country, 62.
 Snow Baby, Peary, 42.
 Snowbird and the Water-Tiger, Compton, 16.
 Snow-Bound, Whittier, 63.
 Snow Image, Hawthorne, 70.
 Snowing of the Pines, Higginson, 56.
 Sohrab and Rustum, Arnold, 28.
 Soldier from Bingen, Norton, 60.
 Soldier's Dream, Campbell, 54.
 Soldier Three, Kipling, 75.
 Solis-Cohen, The Family Health, 78.
 Solitary Reaper, Wordsworth, 64.
 Solomon and the Bees, Saxe, 61.
 Somebody's Neighbor, Cooke, 70.
 Songs of Childhood, 66.
 Song of Hiawatha, Longfellow, 58.
 Song of Life, Morley, 78.
 Song of Roland, Butler, 27.
 Song of the Camp, Taylor, 62.
 Songs, Ballads and Stories, Allingham, 52.
 Songs of the Silent World, Phelps, 60.
 So Sweet is She, Jonson, 57.
 South American Fights and Fighters, Brady, 49.
 Southeby, Roht, Chronicles of the Cid, 28; Life of Nelson, 51; Poetical Works, 62.
 Spearman, Held for Orders, 41.
 Spofford, Children of the Valley, 72.
 Spring Lilt, Unknown, 63.
 Spring of the Year, Sharp, 41.
 Spring Song, Eliot, 55.
 Spy, The Cooper, 73.
 Spyri, Heidi, 71.
 Squirrels and Fur Bearers, Burroughs, 37.
 Stalky & Co., Kipling, 67.
 Stanley, How I Found Livingstone, 47; Through the Dark Continent, 47.
 Starland, Ball, 41.
 Star Song, Herrick, 56.
 Stedman, Flight of the Birds, 62; Going A-Nutting, 62; Poems, 62.
 Steele, Tales of the Punjab, 15.
 Stevens and Allen, King Arthur Stories from Malory, 26.
 Stevenson, Black Arrow, 73; Child's Garden of Verse, 61; The Cow, 62; David Balfour, 74; Kidnapped, 74; Land of Counterpane, 62; My

Shadow, 61; Treasure Island, 72; Visit from the Sea, 62; The Wind, 61.
 Stevenson, Song Book, 66.
 Stickeen, Muir, 36.
 Stockton, Adventures of Captain Horn, 72; Buccaneers and Pirates of our Coasts, 49; Casting Away of Mrs. Leeks and Mrs. Aleshine, 75; Fanciful Tales, 18; Rudder Grange, 75.
 Stoddard, Little Smoke, 75.
 Stories and Poems for Children, Thaxter, 63.
 Stories and Tales, Andersen, 14.
 Stories from English History, Church, 30.
 Stories from Livy, Church, 23.
 Stories from Ovid, Church, 23.
 Stories from the Faerie Queene, MacLeod, 29.
 Stories from the Gorilla Country, Du Chaillu, 38.
 Stories from the Greek Comedians, Church, 25.
 Stories from the Greek Tragedians, Church, 25.
 Stories from Virgil, Church, 24.
 Stories Mother Nature Told her Children, Andrews, 41.
 Stories of Adventure, Hale, 49.
 Stories of and for the Young, Harte, 68.
 Stories of Charlemagne and the Twelve Peers of France, Church, 27.
 Stories of Discovery, Hale, 49.
 Stories of Great Americans for Little Americans, Eggleston, 46.
 Stories of Great Artists, Horne and Scobey, 51.
 Stories of Inventors and their Friends, Hale, 51.
 Stories of Old Rome, Hanson, 25.
 Stories of the East from Herodotus, Church, 23.
 Stories of the Old World, Church, 20.
 Stories of the Persian Wars, Church, 25.
 Stories of the Sea, Hale, 49.
 Stories of the Wagner Operas, Young, 21.
 Story of a Bad Boy, Aldrich, 67.
 Story of a Noble Life, Azon, 46.
 Story of a Short Life, Ewing, 68.
 Story of Aaron, Harris, 16.
 Story of Bayard Hare, 29.
 Story of Christopher Columbus, Moores, 49.
 Tales of General Gordon, Jennie Lang, 51.
 Story of Geographical Discovery, Jacobs, 49.
 Story of Jack Ballister's Fortunes, Pyle, 72.
 Story of King Arthur and his Knights, Pyle, 26.

Story of Roland, Baldwin, 27.
 Story of Rustum, Renninger, 28.
 Story of Siegfried, Baldwin, 28.
 Story of Sir Launcelot and his Companions, Pyle, 26.
 Story of the Champions of the Round Table, Pyle, 26.
 Story of the Cid, Wilson, 28.
 Story of the Cowboy, Hough, 40.
 Story of the Golden Age, Baldwin, 24.
 Story of the Grail and the Passing of Arthur, Pyle, 26.
 Story of the Greek People, Tappan, 25.
 Story of the Iliad, Church, 24.
 Story of the Odyssey, Church, 24.
 Story of the Railroad, Warman, 41.
 Story of the Rhinegold, Chapin, 29.
 Story of the Roman People, Tappan, 25.
 Story of the Trepper, Laut, 50.
 Stringer, Lonely O'Malley, 67.
 St. John, How Two Boys Made their own Electrical Apparatus, 43.
 Study of Child Nature, Harrison, 77.
 Substitute, The, Camp, 40.
 Sudden Shower, Riley, 60.
 Sugar and Spice and All That's Nice, Tilestone, 64.
 Sundown Days, Rossetti, 60.
 Sundown Songs, Richards, 64.
 Sweet Peas, Keats, 57.
 Sweet September, G. Arnold, 53.
 Swift, Gulliver's Travels, 31.
 Swinburne, Child's Laughter, 62; Etude Réaliste, 62; Jacobite in Ezile, 62.
 Swiss Family Robinson, Wyss, 34.
 Tale of Benjamin Bunny, Potter, 71.
 Tale of Mrs. Tiggy-Winkle, Potter, 71.
 Tale of Peter Rabbit, Potter, 71.
 Tale of Squirrel Nutkin, Potter, 71.
 Tale of Two Cities, Dickens, 70.
 Tales and Legends, Haslitt, 27.
 Tales from Shakespeare, Lamb, 32.
 Tales from the Alhambra, Irving, 22.
 Tales from the Fjeld, Arbjörnsen, 14.
 Tales of a Grandfather, Scott, 50.
 Tales of Ancient Greece, Cox, 23.
 Tales of Laughter, Wiggin and Smith, 18.
 Tales of New England, Jewett, 70.
 Tales of Old Japan, Mitford, 14, 21.
 Tales of the Enchanted Islands of the Atlantic, Higginson, 29.
 Tales of the Grotesque and the Arasbesque, Poe, 69.
 Tales of the Punjab, Steele, 15.
 Tales of Wonder, Wiggin and Smith, 18.
 Tales that never Die, Edgeworth, 33.
 Talmisan, Scott, 30.
 Talking Beasts, Wiggin and Smith, 17.

INDEX

Talking Thrush, Rouse, 15.
 Tanglewood Tales, Hawthorne, 20, 23, 24.
 Tappan, American Hero Stories, 44, 45; Chaucer Story Book, 29; Dixie Kitten, 36; Fables of Bidpai, 14; Golden Goose, 14; In the Days of Alfred the Great, 30; In the Days of William the Conqueror, 30; Letters from Colonial Children, 50; Old World Hero Stories, 47; Our Country's Story, 50; Robin Hood, his Book, 27; Story of the Greek People, 25; Story of the Roman People, 25; When Knights were Bold, 30.
 Tapper, First Studies in Music Biography, 51.
 Tartarin of Tarascon, Daudet, 75.
 Tate, Hymns, 82.
 Taylor and O'Keefe, Original Poems, 34.
 Taylor, Bayard, Boys of Other Countries, 42; Night with a Wolf, 62; Song of the Camp, 62.
 Taylor, Jane, The Contributions of Q. Q., 17, 34.
 Ten Boys on the Road from Long Ago to Now, Andrews, 50.
 Tennents, The Wild Elephant, 37.
 Tennyson, Ballad of Oriana, 62; Enoch Arden, 62; Idylls of the King, 30; In Memoriam, 62; Lady of Shalott, 62; Poetical Works, 62; The Princess, 62.
 Tent Life in Siberia, Kennan, 38.
 Thackeray, Ballads, 63; Henry Esmond, 76; Rose and the Ring, 19; The Virginians, 76.
 Thaxter, Nikolina, 63; Chanticleer, 63; Stories and Poems for Children, 63; Wild Geese, 63.
 Thomas, In the Young World, 63.
 Thoreau, The Maine Woods, 39; Cape Cod, 39.
 Thompson, Boy's Book of Sports and Outdoor Life, 43; Poeme, 63.
 Three Greek Children, Church, 25.
 Three Kings, Field, 55.
 Three Musketeers, Dumas, 74.
 Through the Dark Continent, Stanley, 47.
 Through the Farmyard Gate, Pousson, 64.
 Through the Looking Glass, Carroll, 18.
 Tileston, Heroic Ballads, 65; Sugar and Spice and all That's Nice, 64.
 Timothy's Quest, Wiggin, 68.
 Told by Uncle Remus, Harris, 16.
 Tom Brown's School Days, Hughes, 67.
 Tomlinson, Camp Fires of Mad Anthony, 73; Red Chief, 73; Riders of the Black Horse, 73.
 Tooley, Life of Florence Nightingale, 48.
 To a Child of Quality, Prior, 60.
 To a Daisy, Burns, 54.
 To Daffodils, Herrick, 56.
 To-day, Carlyle, 54.
 To Lucas, on going to the Wars, Lovelace, 59.
 Torrey, Rambler's Lease, 36; Every-day Birds, 36.
 Tortoise and the Geese, Dutton, 14.
 To the Grasshopper and the Cricket, Hunt, 57.
 To the Night, Shelley, 61.
 Towle, Drake, the Sea King of Devon, 49; Heroes and Martyrs of Invention, 51; Magellan, 49; Pizarro, 49; Sir Walter Raleigh, 49; Voyages and Adventures of Vasco da Gama, 49.
 Traditions of the Skidi Pawnee, Dorsey, 16.
 Training of the Human Plant, Burbank, 77.
 Training of Wild Animals, Bostock, 38.
 Travels and Researches in South Africa, Livingstone, 47.
 Travels of Marco Polo, Knob, 38.
 Travels through North and South Carolina, etc., Bartram, 45.
 Treasure Island, Stevenson, 73.
 Treasure Seekers, Nesbit, 75.
 Trooper Ross and Signal Butte, King, 73.
 Trowbridge, Complete Poetical Works, 63; Evening at the Farm, 63; Jack Hazard and his Fortunes, 75; Midwinter, 63.
 True, Scouting for Light Horse Harry, 73.
 True Bear Stories, Joaquin Miller, 37.
 True Bird Stories, Miller, 35.
 True Story Book, Lang, 48.
 True Tales for My Grandsons, Baker, 36, 37.
 Turkish Legend, Aldrich, 52.
 Twain, Mark, See Clemens, Samuel L.
 Twelve Notable Women, Carey, 48.
 Twenty-Second of December, Bryant, 53.
 Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea, Verne, 72.
 Twenty Years After, Dumas, 74.
 Twice-Told Tales, Hawthorne, 70.
 Twilight, Longfellow, 58.
 Two Heavens, Hunt, 57.
 Two Little Confederates, Page, 73.
 Two Thousand Years Ago, Church, 25.
 Two Veterans, Whitman, 63.
 Two Years Before the Mast, Dana, 39.
 Uncle Remus and his Friends, Harris, 16.
 Uncle Remus, his Songs and Sayings, Harris, 16.
 Under the Beech Tree, Bates, 53.
 Under the Deodara, Kipling, 68.
 Under the Greenwood Tree, Shakespeare, 61.
 Unknown, Arabian Nights Entertainment, 32; Baillif's Daughter of Islington, 63; Delectable History of Reynard the Fox, 14; Earl of Mar's Daughter, 63; Glenlogie, 63; Hynde Horn, 63; Lord Beichan and Susan Pye, 63; Northern Star, 63; Spring Hunt, 63.
 Up and Down the Brooks, Bamford, 35.
 Up from Slavery, Booker T. Washington, 51.
 Vagabond Song, Carman, 64.
 Valentine, Old, Old Fairy Tales, 13.
 Varmint, Johnson, 67.
 Verne, Around the World in Eighty Days, 74; Michael Strangoff, 74; Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea, 72.
 Vicar of Wakefield, Goldsmith, 34.
 Vicomte de Bragelonne, Dumas, 74.
 Vikings of the Pacific, Laut, 49.
 Villar, The Escapes of Cassanova and Latitude, 47.
 Violet Fairy Book, Lang, 18.
 Virginians, Thackeray, 76.
 Virtue, Herbert, 56.
 Vision of Belshazzar, Byron, 54.
 Visit from the Sea, Stevenson, 62.
 Voice of the Sea, Aldrich, 52.
 Voyages and Adventures of Vasco da Gama, Towle, 49.
 Voyages and Travel, Hall, 39.
 Wake Robin, Burroughs, 37.
 Walker, Lady Hollyhock and her Friends, 43.
 Wallace, Ben Hur, 25.
 Waller, G., Lovely Rose, 63.
 Ward, Milly and Oily, 71.
 Warden of the Cinque Porta, Longfellow, 58.
 Waring, Hymns and Meditations, 63.
 Warman, Express Messenger, 41; Story of the Railroad, 41.
 Warner, Being a Boy, 67; In the Wilderness, 33.
 War of Independence, Fiske, 50.
 Warren's Address, Pierpont, 60.
 Warriors of Old Japan, Ozaki, 21.
 Washington, Booker T., Up from Slavery, 51.
 Water Babies, Kingsley, 19.
 Waterfall, Sherman, 61.
 We and our Children, Hutchinson, 78.
 Wells, Jingle Book, 65.
 Wells Brothers, Adams, 40.
 Westward Ho, Kingsley, 72.
 Weyman, Gentleman of France, 74.
 Whaling and Fishing, Nordhoff, 39.
 What a Girl can Make and Do, L. and A. B. Beard, 43.
 What Mr. Darwin Saw in his Voyage around the World, Garrison, 37.
 What Shall we Do now? Lucas, 43.
 Wheeler, Wood Working for Beginners, 43.
 When Icicles Hang by the Wall, Shakespeare, 61.
 When Knights were Bold, Tappan, 30.
 When Life is Young, Dodge, 64.
 When Mother Lets us Play, Keyes, 43.
 White, John S., Plutarch for Boys and Girls, 25.
 White, Mary, The Child's Rainy Day Book, 43.
 White, Stewart Edward, Magic Forest, 41.
 White Company, Doyle, 30.
 White Doe of Rylstone, Wordsworth, 64.
 White, John S., Plutarch for Boys and Girls, 25.
 White, Mary, The Child's Rainy Day Book, 43.
 White, Stewart Edward, Magic Forest, 41.
 White Company, Doyle, 30.
 White Doe of Rylstone, Wordsworth, 64.
 Wonderful Adventures of Nils, Lagerlöf, 42.
 Wonderful Escapes, Whiteing, 47.
 Wonderful Stories from Northern Lands, Guddard, 21, 27.
 Wonder Stories from Herodotus, Boden and D'Almeida, 23.
 Wonder Stories Told to Children, Andersen, 14.
 Wonder Tales from Wagner, Chapin, 29.
 Wood Working for Beginner, Wheeler, 43.
 Wordsworth, Lucy, 64; Poetical Works, 64; Primrose, 64; The Solitary Reaper, 64; White Doe of Rylstone, 64.
 World's Discoverers, Johnson, 49.
 Would-be-goods, Nesbit, 75.
 Wreck of the Grosvenor, Russell, 72.
 Wyss, Swiss Family Robinson, 34.
 Yankee Ships and Sailors, Baroës, 46.
 Year's Windfall, Rosetti, 60.
 Yellow Fairy Book, Lang, 18.
 Yonge, Book of Golden Deeds, 40, 48; Book of Worthies, 47; Cook and the Captive, 25; Little Duke, 75; Prince and the Page, 75.
 Young, Ernest, Adventures among Hunters and Trappers, 38.
 Young, Filson, Stories of the Wagner Operas, 21.
 Young Ice Whalers, Packard, 72.
 Young Macedonian Church, 25.
 Young May Moon, Moore, 59.
 Young People's History of Holland, Griffis, 51.
 Zigzag Journey, Butterworth, 42.
 Zitkala-Sa, Old Indian Legends, 22.

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